# The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,005 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1887.


LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

| Vessel. | Tons. | H. P. | Captain | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| L BOKHARA | 2914 | 500 | C. R. Edwards | 31st May |
| — ASSAM | 3011 | 500 | W. A. Wheler | 7th June |
| L SUTLEJ | 3112 | 750 | J. L. Parfitt | 14th " |
| M AUSTRALIA | 3951 | 600 | H. F. Brasse | 21st " |
| L CLYDE | 4124 | 800 | E. M. Edmond | 28th " |
| — NIZAM | 2726 | 500 | H. Haselwood | 5th July |
| L BENGAL | 4590 | 800 | W. B. Andrews | 12th " |
| ROHILLA | 3:00 | 700 | W. Barratt | 19th July |

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessel. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain. | on or About |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| RAVENNA | 3372 | 700 | A. B. Daniell | 27th May. |
| MALWA | 2939 | 500 | G. W. Atkinson | 10th June. |
| KHEDIVE | 3860 | 600 | A. C. Loggin | 21th June. |

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N Company.
Bombay, April 25, 1887.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 30 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, Inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the steamboks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

| Steamer. | Tons. H.P. | Bombay. | Genoa. |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. RUBATTINO | 5,931 800 | 1st June. | 20th July. |
| GIAVA | 4 000 630 | 20th June. | 10th Aug.* |
| D. BALDUINO | 5,000 800 | 10th July. | 1st Sept. |

(a) R. Rubattino.
* Singapore.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer | Tons. | To sail |
|---|---|---|
| BISAGNO | 4,000 | 11th June. |

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 16, 1887.

### AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. H.P. | To sail 1887. |
|---|---|---|---|
| POSEIDON | G. Dinelich | 4610 650 | 1st June. |
| PANDORA | A. Trobitz | 3570 550 | 19th " |
| TITANIA | S. Meres | 4240 600 | 25th " |
| BERENICE | C. Sbutega | 3300 550 | 7th July. |
| ORION | G. Mattiazzi | 3360 550 | 7th August. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 130 |

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for 8[illegible]
ONTES at the following rates :—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480 |

*Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.*

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued as specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 13th, " BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

The Co.'s S. S. "MELPOMENE" will be despatched on the 27th of May.
Rate of Passage by her Rs. 400.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. H. P. | To sail. 1887. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ORION | G. Mattiazzi | 3500 550 | 11th June. |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 17, 1887.

### ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

| Vessel. | Tons. H.P. | Commander | 1887. |
|---|---|---|---|
| s.s. VICTORIA | 3357 480 | Capt. Wm. Russel | 4th June. |
| s.s. PERSIA | 3317 480 | Capt. R. Hutchinson | 30th " |
| s.s. NUBIA | 3550 480 | Capt. T. Knox | 11th July. |
| s.s. ASIA | 3550 480 | Capt. J. Harris | 2nd Aug. |

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, April 27th, 1887. Agents.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE s.s. "MERTON HALL," 1100 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain C. Barnes, will sail as above about the 30th June. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Bombay, 17th May 1887. Agents.

### CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE splendid s.s. CLAN GRAHAM, 3,000 tons, will sail from Bombay for Liverpool direct on the 2nd June, and passages can now be secured. The saloon and state-rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For rates of passage, cabin plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FOR GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

S. S. MONKSEATON, 2,899 tons, WILL SAIL on or about 28th May. Has good Accommodation for First-class Passengers.

Fare Rs. 300, exclusive of Wines, &c. Apply to Undersigned, or to Captain Beasley on board.

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

I ntend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, May 23rd 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebaader, and Kutch Mandvie in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,195 tons, on MONDAY, 30th May (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Buareh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 1,908 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th May, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, the 13th June, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on SATURDAY, 4th June, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, May 25, 1887. Agents.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### BREAKFAST FISH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Herrings Fine Fresh | per tin 0 6 |
| Herrings Kippered | " 0 11 |
| Herrings a la Sardine | " 0 12 |
| Herrings Red Selected fish | " 1 0 |
| Herrings in Fennel Sauce | " 0 12 |
| Herrings in Tomata Sauce | " 0 12 |

TREACHER and Co., Limited,
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### FOODS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

| | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| ARROWROOT, Bermuda | 1 lb. tin | 1 12 |
| " Speed's, East Indian | 1 lb. " | 0 13 |
| BARLEY, Robinson's Patent | 1 lb. " | 0 10 |
| " Fine Pearl | 2 lbs. " | 0 9 |
| BENGER'S SELF-DIGESTIVE FOOD | | 1 4 |
| BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF, 2 oz. tins 1-1 ; 1lb. tins | | 2 4 |
| Do. do. MUTTON | 1lb tins | 2 8 |
| Do. do. CHICKEN | " | 3 4 |
| Do. CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA | " | 1 8 |
| Do. do. MUTTON BROTH | " | 2 4 |
| Do. do. CHICKEN BROTH | " | 3 8 |
| CORN FLOUR in Pkts. 8 as. ; in 1 lb. tin | | 0 10 |
| GROAT'S Robinson's Patent | 1 lb. tin | 0 10 |
| GELATINE, Nelson's, in 1 and 2 oz. pkts. | per oz. | 0 4 |
| HARD'S INFANT'S FOOD | | 0 11 |
| ISINGLASS, Russian, Fine cut | per doz. | 0 15 |
| LIEBIG'S INFANT'S FOOD ; Savory | | 0 10 |
| " " ; and Moore's | per doz. | 7 0 |
| MACCARONI, Finest Genoa | 2 lbs. tin | 1 8 |
| MELLIN'S FOOD | per bot. 1[illegible] as. and | 1 8 |
| NESTLE'S MILK FOOD | | 1 8 |
| OATMEAL, Best Scotch | 2 lbs. tin | 0 [illegible] |
| REVALENTA ARABICA, 3s. 6d. tin | | 2 6 |
| ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS | per tin | 2 4 |
| " BUSKS | per tin | 2 0 |
| SAGO, Finest Pearl | 1 lbs. " | 0 7 |
| SWISS MILK, "Milk Maid Brand" | per tin | 0 7 |
| " " " | per doz. | 5 0 |
| TAPIOCA, Best clean white | 2 lbs. tin | 0 10 |
| VERMICELLI, Finest Genoa | 2 lbs. tin | 1 8 |

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
DISPENSING AND OPERATIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ART CRETONNES
NEWEST
TAPESTRY AND FLORAL
DESIGNS.
PRICES FROM
6 *As. to Re.* 1-0 *per yard.*
Samples forwarded on application.

WATSON & Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JAS. McCABE'S
GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

| | |
|---|---|
| POONA, East Street | BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road. |

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR

JUST UNPACKED a Bran New English-built Canoe LANDAU, with Patent Heads and Font and Back Lights, suitable for one or pair horses A Bran New English-built MAIL-PHAETON, with adies' raised Back Rest and Double Folding Sliding teps, both by "L. Fulker," of Salisbury.

An English-built Circular-fronted Miniature BROUGHAM, by "Kesterton."

And a Madras-built MAIL-PHAETON, in good order, both belonging to Sir W. WEDDERBURN, Bart.

And also one English-built single-seated BROUGHAM, by "Thorn," belonging to Dr. H. Cook.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.

*Complete and easy reference*

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

*Cloth Limp Cover.*

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

# INDIAN TEAS.

FROM THE

## KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE LIST.

| | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens. | 1 lb. packets, per packet | 1 6 |
| | 2 lb. packets, per packet | 2 12 |
| | 5 lb. catties, per catty | 6 12 |
| SOUCHONG, Finest in 2 lb. packets | ...per packet | 2 12 |
| PEKOE, Finest, in 2 lb. packets | ...per packet | 3 0 |
| HYSON, Young (green) | ...1 lb. packet | 1 10 |
| ORANGE PEKOE, Finest | ...1 lb. packet | 1 10 |
| TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE in 1 lb. packets | ...per packet | 1 0 |
| TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE in 2 lb. packets | ...per packet | 2 0 |
| * TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf Tea | ...per lb. | 0 10 |

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

## TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

# MONSOON RATES.

From Rs. 90 to 150 per month.

## ENGLISH HOTEL, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,

Adjoining the Victoria Terminus and Gaiety Theatre.

## THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS, CO., LD.

Increase of Capital by Rs. 5,00,000 by the issue of a further 5,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

THE Shareholders of the above Company having, at an Extraordinary General Meeting, held on the 21st April, sanctioned an increase of the Capital of the Company from 5 to 10 Lakhs by the issue of a further 5,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, and decided that applications for the same be invited simultaneously from the present Shareholders and the general public, reserving only priority of allotment to the former, NOTICE is hereby given that information regarding the terms on which the new Shares are to be issued will be furnished on application to

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR.

## THE ELGIN COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS CAWNPORE.

(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

SILVER MEDAL AND FIRST ORDER OF MERIT, MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, SIDNEY AND MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

Gold Medal and First Class Certificate, Calcutta International Exhibition.

CONTRACTORS TO GOVERNMENT FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS FOR TROOPS, &c.
MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS OF

White Drills.
Dosotti.
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Tent Drills.
Tent Sheeting.
Indigo Press Cloths.
Plain and Twilled Bed Sheets,
Checked Dusters.

Dhotees.
Towels of various kinds, with plain and fancy borders.
Twill Lining for hot weather Shirts.
"Jharun" Checks.
Horse Clothing, Cotton and Woollen.
Brown Army Blankets.
Followers' Blankets.
Scarlet Bed Blankets.
Horse Blankets.
Coolee and Ice Blankets.

Blanketing for Indigo Straining.
Greatcoat Cloths.
Broadcloths, Serges, and Woollen Tweeds.
Superior Checked Serges.
Grey Army Flannel.
Floor Cloths. } In neat designs
Cretonnes. } and colours.
Fancy Prints. }
Drills, in all colours.
Jhampanis Suits.
Materials for Servants' Clothing.

FAST YARN-DYED KHAKI DRILLS,
Considered by many Regiments to be the best Khaki Drills in India.
TENTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
Of guaranteed workmanship always kept in stock or can be MADE at short notice.

Camp Beds.
Haversacks.
Durries.
Kit Bags.

Turbans.
Turban Fringes.
Newar.
Gold Lace Chevrons.

Good Conduct Badges.
Khaki Drill Uniforms.
Patties or Leg Bandages.

And all similar Regimental necessaries supplied and estimates furnished by addressing
THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

# MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
# BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
# 1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shilling

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes ; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada Buildings, King Whitehall, S.W.
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

## CATSEYES OF RARE PERFECTION.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, in bringing their new and varied assortment of DIAMOND & OTHER GEM RINGS more prominently before the Public, beg to intimate that the GEMS used by the Company are of the very best quality and obtained direct from the Cutters in AMSTERDAM, with whom they have recently entered into special arrangements by which rare GEMS of the highest class are received regularly, and they are enabled to offer them at cheaper rates than they have been hitherto offered to the public.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Diamond Half-Hoop | Claw-set | Rings from Rs. | 150 | Diamond and Ruby Rings. | | | |
| Diamond do. | Gipsy | Rings | " 160 | Diamond and Sapphire Rings. | | | |
| Diamond 3 Brilliants | Claw-set | Rings | " 120 | Diamond and Emerald Rings. | | | |
| Diamond 3 do. | Gipsy | Rings | " 130 | Diamond and Turquoise Rings. | | | |
| Diamond Single Stone | Claw-set | Rings | " 80 | Diamond and Opal Rings. | | | |
| Diamond do. do. | Gipsy | Rings | " 90 | Diamond and Pearl Rings. | | | |

AND ANY OTHER COMBINATION MADE TO ORDER IF NOT IN STOCK.

## MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

## GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.

EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

I THINK the new wing of the Hotel is a great improvement on Hotels in general in Bombay and most comfortable.
2nd December, 1886.

THE new extension of this Establishment is quite in Europe style. My family have been most comfortable
FRED. WRIGHT.
28th November, 1886.

COLONEL GRIFFITH.

A most comfortable Hotel. I got quarters in the new building and they were delightful.
10th November, 1886.

## SPECIALITIES FOR EVENING WEAR FOR GENTLEMEN.

WE have a specially choice selection of the following goods manufactured to our special order, neat and new designs for present season, comprising :—

| | | Rs. a |
|---|---|---|
| Navy Blue and Black Balbriggan Socks, Embroidered Fronts, Silk Spots, &c. | ... per pair | 2 12 |
| Black Lisle Thread Socks, Plain and Embroidered Silk Clocks | ... " | 2 12 |
| do. Spun Silk Socks, Embroidered Self and Coloured Clocks | ... " | 5 8 |
| do. Pure Silk Socks, very rich quality, Embroidered Self and Coloured Clocks | ... " | 10 0 |
| do. do. do. Embroidered Fronts, a splendid variety | ... " | 11 8 |
| White Kid Gloves, 2 buttons | ... " | 2 8 |
| Best Paris do. | ... " | 3 8 |
| Lavendar Kid Gloves | ... " | 3 8 |
| Straw Kid do. Sewn Black | ... " | 3 0 |
| White Cambric Bows from 1 to 1½ | ... per doz. | 9 0 |
| do. do. Ties, fine quality, all widths | ... " | 6 0 |
| do. Tape or Solid Ties | ... " | 7 0 |
| 18 carat Gold Studs, Links, &c., complete in set, silk lined case, original and unique designs, from | ... | 30 0 |

## BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
HOSIERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

## FRED. AHRLE & CO.,

Rampart Row, **PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.** Above Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,

BY APPOINTMENT AND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD OF GERMANY.

STUDIO decidedly the coolest one in the Presidency. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Portraiture.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000
EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories Collideries, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.
HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.
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SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. Can be seen at the *BombayGazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.
F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.
THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.
F. FISCHER AND CO., Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.
STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.
THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &c., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ELEC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.
ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS..... Rs. 4½ per doz.
PINTS..... " 2½ "
In quantities of not less than 1 case.
F. FISCHER & CO.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their numerous patrons and the public, that their TAILORING BRANCH of business in the Fort will be DISCONTINUED from the 1st May 1887, and their Business House will be REMOVED to the address given hereunder, where all orders for wholesale and retail will be executed with their usual promptitude. Please note the address.
Y. A. LAUKA & Co.,
Travelling Kit Warehouse,
Chuckla Street, near Jackeria Masjid, Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS AND MILLOWNERS.

WE, the Undersigned, have COMMENCED BUSINESS at the PATENT SLIP ENGINE WORKS, MAZAGON, and beg to announce that all classes of Wrought and Cast-Iron and Brass Work will be carefully executed under our own supervision. Estimate given on application.
COUPER & TOSH.
Sole Agents in India for Messrs. Marshall and Thunder's Patent Automatic Spring Metallic Packing.

FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD SCALES
IN STOCK.
Portable Platform Scales of all descriptions and sizes
Cotton Weigher's Beams
Grocers' and Counter Scales
Union or Family Scales and Letter Balances, &c.
Sole Agents for Western India :
PUNNETT & Co., Bombay.
Sub-Agents : M. M. MODY & Co., Ld., Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.
HIGH-CLASSED PURE NILGIRI TEAS.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Flowery or Orange Pekoe ...per lb. | 1 0 |
| Mixed Teas " | 0 12 |
| Pekoe Souchong " | 0 10 |
| Gunpowder " | 0 10 |
| Souchong " | |

In 1, 2, and 5 lb. lead packets and in 80 lb. chests. Apply to the MANAGER, "Glen Morgan" Estate, Ootacamund.

NEW ARRIVAL.

COURIER BAGS.
GLADSTONE BAGS.
DRESSING BAGS FITTED.
CANVAS CHAIRS.
AYERS' LAWN-TENNIS BATS.
AYERS' LAWN-TENNIS BALLS.
AYERS' LAWN-TENNIS NETS.
PARROT CAGES.
BIRD CAGES.
BREEDING CAGES.
FAIRY LAMPS.
WRITING CASES.
PHOTO FRAMES.
AIR GUNS.
MONEY BELTS.
LAMP SHADES.
DRESSING CASES.
PERAMBULATORS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAP PASSAGES !

THE A. I. S.S. "NIAGRA" (MACIVER LINE) for AMSTERDAM, landing passengers at Plymouth, sails about 29th May.

TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT ABOUT 5TH JUNE.

MacIver's Splendid S. S. "ETOLIA" has a few berths left. Special rates for families.

Hand-Book for Travellers post free on application.

NO COMMISSION CHARGED TO OUR CLIENTS.

Apply to—

WM. WATSON & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

---

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "VICTORIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Union Boats are sent alongside without delay to take Delivery of Packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every Morning to survey Damages, &c.,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 25th May 1887.

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THACKER & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Esplanade Road, on THURSDAY, June 2, at 5 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to 30th April, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect Auditors.

By order,
N. RANDLE,
Secretary and Manager.

Bombay, May 25, 1887.

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GOKULDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL.

THERE are at present TWO VACANT FREE BOARDERSHIPS in the above school. High-cast Hindu College Students of not above 23 years of age only need apply, with particulars of study and certificates of poverty and good conduct, to the 15th proximo.

Printed forms of application can be had on application to the undersigned.

RAMDAS LADHA.
Secretary, G. T. Charities.

11, Holi Chukla, Fort, Bombay, 25th May 1887.

---

FOR SALE AT MESSRS. VOLKART BROTHERS.

THALLINUM SULPHURICUM.
do. TARTARICUM.
in 1 oz tins at Rs. 56 per lb.

Surgeon-Major A. N. HOJEL,
Physician in charge, European General Hospital,

reports as follows :—

Messrs VOLKART BROTHERS,

DEAR SIRS,—I have used the samples of Thallin you sent me with the greatest success both in hospital and private practice. It is the most powerful and certain temperature-reducing agent I am acquainted with. I have never known it fail; and in my hands it has in many instances rapidly reduced the temperature of febrile patients when other powerful Diaphoretics and Antipyretics (including Kalrin and Antipyrin) have failed.

Please send me half-a-pound of the Sulphate and a like quantity of the Tartarate for use in this hospital.—I am, &c.

(Signed) A. N. HOJEL, Surg-Major,
Physician in charge, European Genl. Hospital.

Bombay, 7th Nov. 1887.

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MARKCS AND CO., Limited.

NOTICE.

THE SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of MARCKS and Co., Ld, will be held at the premises of the Company, No. 43, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay (opposite the University Clock Tower), on TUESDAY, the 31st day of May 1887, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 28th February 1887.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and fix his remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

C. MARCKS,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 20th May 1887.

*N.B.*—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 26th May to 7th June 1887, both days inclusive.

---

"NEW REMEDIES" from the United States.

THE STELLINGIA,

POPULAR BLOOD PERCOLATOR.

A SKIN AND BLOOD REMEDY, the best known preparation for Pimples, Tumours, Boils, Pustules, Blotches, Ulcers, Sores and Scrofula.

A powerful yet gentle Purifier of the Blood, acting through the natural organs, and removing those matters which disturb its purity.

It restores the strength and tone of the system when debilitated by disease. It is useful in recent and chronic Skin Diseases, Eczema, Abscesses, and Rheumatism.

THE SOUTHERN

LIVER REGULATOR.

For all Bilious diseases, or disorders arising from Torpidity of the Liver.

Dyspepsia, Bilious Headache, Costiveness, Sour Stomach, Jaundice, Nervousness, Heartburn, Restlessness. It is useful as an evacuant in Dysentery, affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Colic, &c., as a laxative in Chills and Fever and in Female Complaints.

"SYMPTOMS" REQUIRING AID FROM THE SOUTHERN LIVER REGULATOR.

The general feeling of a person troubled with torpidity of the liver is a sense of drowsiness and inability to attend to duties; bad taste in the mouth, pain in the back or shoulders, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, head feeling full, eyes feeling heavy and dull and often becoming yellow, restlessness at night, and dryness of skin; in fact, almost all of the common diseases may be attributed to a diseased liver.

"For Ladies and Children" no medicine can equal it for its prompt and mild effects and being "PURELY VEGETABLE" it can be used with perfect safety.

American Medicines are well adapted for use in our Indian climate, and we point to the above remedies as peculiarly suitable for the disorders for which they are recommended.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.

---

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICES OF THE COMPANY :
QUEEN INSURANCE-BUILDINGS, 19, DALE-ST., LIVERPOOL.

LONDON OFFICE :
QUEEN INSURANCE-BUILDINGS, 60, GRACECHURCH-STREET.

LOCAL BOARD :
L. R. W. FORREST, ESQ., CHAIRMAN.
F. A. LITTLE, ESQ.
NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT, ESQ.
GEORGE COTTON, ESQ.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The Report and Accounts for the year 1886, presented to the Shareholders at the ANNUAL MEETING, on Thursday, 5th May 1887, showed in the

FIRE BRANCH

That the Premiums for 1885, after deducting Re-insurances, amounted to £601,619, and the losses to £363,494; or 58·75 per cent.

IN THE LIFE BRANCH,

That NEW POLICIES had been issued for £238,990, yielding in Premium £9,915, and that the total net premium income was £82,371. That the payments to policyholders were £13,741, and that the Life Fund was increased by £40,003.

The balance at Credit of Profit and Loss, after adding £22,000 to the Fire Fund, was shown to amount to £134,196 10s. 4d., and was disposed of as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| £27,005 | 5 | 0 | FOR DIVIDEND AND BONUS, |
| £16,701 | 17 | 0 | ADDED TO RESERVE FUND, |
| £90,489 | 8 | 4 | AND CARRIED FORWARD. |

THE FUNDS

Were shown thereafter to stand as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL PAID-UP | £180,035 |
| RESERVES | 440,489 |
| LIFE ACCUMULATION FUND | 561,016 |
| ANNUITY FUND | 24,202 |
| TOTAL FUNDS IN HAND | £1,296,062 |

THE AUDITORS' REPORT, DATED 27th APRIL 1887 STATED :—

"We have examined the Books of the Queen Insurance Company, with the Vouchers and Securities, including the Certificates sent home from the American and Australian Branches for their investments. We have also examined the Audited Balance-sheets of the Foreign Branches, and we certify that the combined Balance-sheet exhibits a full and accurate view of the Company's position on the 31st December, 1886, as shown by the Books."

HARMOOD BANNER & SON,
Chartered Accountants.

| | |
|---|---|
| THE INCOME OF THE COMPANY IS NOW | £736,392 |
| THE COMPANY HAS PAID IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS | £6,131,959 |

Branch Office, 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

KILLICK, NIXON and Co., General Agents.

F. J. KINGSLEY, Secretary.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will affect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in plain envelope, sealed, free. The Marston Remedy Co., 24½, High Holborn, London, W.C.

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BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

—ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING will be held here, this day, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., and 3-5 p.m., respectively, for the consideration of the business left undisposed of on the 19th instant.

By order of the Chairman,
J. LEASK,
Acting Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, May 25, 1887.

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SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,

East India Merchants and Commission Agents,

70 and 71, Bishopsgate Street, Within London, E.C.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

---

WANTED, a good COMPOUNDER. Apply to TREACHER & Co., Ld., Byculla.

---

GRACEY.—Matheran till June 1. Poona afterwards. Write.—TREBOR.

---

VICTORIA.—Wanted to buy a VICTORIA. Must be light and in good condition. Price must be moderate.—"NEMO," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

---

WHY PAY MORE PRICE when Shroff Brothers offer the same articles at Lower Rates? Glassware, Crockery, Plateware, Cutlery, Majolica, Albums, Hand-Bags, Tin Trunks, &c. &c.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

---

TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED, from 1st June, for 4 or 6 months, TOP-FLOOR of Tract Society's Building, Chuli Talao. Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Tract Society.

---

WANTED, for Office No. 1 Bombay Mountain Battery, Poona, a good PAY CLERK. Salary Rs. 30 per mensem. Apply to Captain A. KEENE, Royal Artillery.

---

TO-DAY'S ICES :—Vanilla, Lemon, Raspberry and Rose; also Wines and Spirits of the Best Quality. To be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street.

---

FOR SALE, a pair of young ARABS, Bay and Grey, height about 14·1, quiet in Single and Double Harness and under Saddle, believed Sound. Price Rs. 850. Apply to "M.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

---

OUR "CAMP" TIMEPIECE, 5 inch, Bold Enamelled Dial, going 8 days, Nickelled Dustproof Case, fitted in Case with Strap, Rs. 20. The same, 3½ inch Dial Rs. 30.—MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay.

---

VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY, RARE QUALITY, from JOHN MATHER & SON, GLASGOW. To be had by DANIEL & Co., London. Rs. 24 per doz. nett. Sole Agents, R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Military Square.

---

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES have the capacity for every variety of work. They sew the lock-stitch and never get out of order. They are the most durable and can be worked either by hand, treadle, or both. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

---

FOR SALE, at Bennett's Auction, 28th inst., Country Bred Dark Bay HORSE, 6½ years, 14·1½, goes well in Saddle and Harness. Good Lady's Hack. Also DOG-CART by Collett and Co.; and set of English-made HARNESS, the whole to be sold or separate. Owner going Home.

---

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

---

THE only Cheapest and Best LEATHER WORKS. STEWART, LAWRIE and Co., Cawnpore.

---

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

---

CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES in great variety from the first makers of Paris and Vienna. J. NEWBERY, Bombay.

---

CAVALRY SWARMS. By Lieut.-Colonel G. C. Hogg, Commandant, Poona Horse. To be had at THACKER'S. Price Rs. 2.

---

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, by SIVA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

---

LANOWLIE HOTEL.—For the Accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen. Vacant Rooms can be applied for by wire.—A. MERWANJEE.

---

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Guzerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply at *Dufter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

---

FOREIGN STAMPS WANTED to purchase or exchange. Apply in first instance by letter to "C.," care of Post Master, Ahmedabad, Guzerat.

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PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION. Gold and Silver Metal Watches and Clocks of various descriptions, KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, 6, Rampart Row.

---

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

---

WHITE WAISTCOATS, Rs. 3 each. Guaranteed Fit and Workmanship.—THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Tailors and Habit Makers, Church Gate Street.

---

ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. S B Coat and Trousers. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

---

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

---

FRESH HIMALAYAN JAMS.—Delicious Apricot and Plum Jams, in 1 lb. and 2½ tins, at as. 8 per lb. Apply to MANAGER, Ramgurh Fruit Gardens, *via* Naini Tal.

---

ACHEMENES, 12 distinct sorts, valued at Rs. 2-4 per doz. American double Pearl Tuberoses at 4 Annas each. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross-Road, Bombay.

---

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 2 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

---

TO BE LET, in Church Gate Street, a portion of the Ground-Floor, Rooms on the Second-Floor and piece of Vacant Ground. Apply to M. H. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium.

---

THE STEAM LAUNCH "ELEPHANTA" has been specially fitted up for pic-nics and is now available for private parties to Elephanta, &c. Apply to THOS. COOK and SON, Rampart Row.

---

GENT'S PATENT DANCING PUMPS and for the EVENING WEAR, by the best London makers, Rs. 13-8. Also Patent Oxford Shoes, Rs. 14. BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

---

MORTON MAJU & Co.'s TEA EMPORIUM.—Our Pure and Unadulterated Kangra Valley Teas are from COL. HAWES and HOUTA ESTATES, two of the Best and most Well-known Tea Gardens in India. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

---

FOR NATIVE STATES.—An Indian Lady offers her Services as Secretary or Companion to a Ranee. Knows Bengali, Guzerati, Hindustani, Marathi; has some knowledge of French and German; can teach Music and Singing, Plain and Fancy needlework; is an accomplished English Scholar; has had some practical experience of literary work, and is fully competent to conduct correspondence. Would not object to travel. "OMEGA," care of this paper.

---

TO LET, GROUND-FLOOR of the premises lately occupied by Pearse & Co. Apply to PEARSE & Co., Church Gate Street.

---

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods twist, &c.

5 cases printed mulls.
1 ,, red ground prints.
6 ,, white shirtings.
7 ,, white printed border saries.
6 bales grey shirtings.
4 ,, grey madapolams.
6 ,, grey T cloth.
9 ,, grey dhootics.
23 cases assorted jams and jellies, in 1lb. tins.

On account of the concerned 29 bales damaged Turkey red yarn. No. 1-4 cases cochineal ex s. s. Verona.

AUCTION SALE OF OIL PRESS AND DRILLING MACHINE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the undermentioned :

1 horizontal screwing oil press, of latest improvements worked by manual power with crushing machine, boiling pan and iron forge, in working order.

1 large drilling machine, of slow and fast motion with sliding state to drill from ½ to 2½ inch diameter, nearly new and in good condition to drive with belt or manual power with its implements.

The above are now on view.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, May 26, 1887.

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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF BEER IN WOOD.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at godown No. 8, in Marine Street, Fort, next to the Prince of Wales Hotel, to close consignment.

A number of hogsheads of Edinburgh ale in good condition.

SALE OF BOATS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 5 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Bunder

1 new jolly boat complete.
1 large boat, 27 feet long, with new sail and mast.

The boats can be seen at Apollo Bunder, near M. Gatt's house.

SALE OF TEAK AND JUNGLEWOOD BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, sale to commence at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornby Road, Fort, opposite the English Hotel and near the Gaiety Theatre, the valuable handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, &c., the property of J. GUILES, Esq. The same comprises glassware, handsome dessert and breakfast services, plated cruet frames breakfast cruets, egg and pickle frames, biscuit box, tea and coffee service, spoons and forks and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as drawing room, dining pier, side, dressing and washhand tables, sofas, easy-chairs and cane-seated couches, easy, low and arm chairs, sideboard, bookshelf, teapoys, whatnots, writing table, hatstand, iron and teakwood, plated and round waiters, ice pitcher, spoons and forks, silver dessert knives and forks, cutlery, inlaid furniture such as dining-room, drawing-room, pier, side, oval, dressing and washhand tables, drawing room sofas, chairs and easy chairs, easy, low, bentwood rocking, baby's and folding chairs, sideboard, whatnots, inlaid ornament, hat and toilet stands, chiffonier, bedsteads, almira with mirror door, clothes and gown presses, screens, brussels carpets, oleographs, parian figures, table and hanging lamps, meatsafe, dispense furniture, copper utensils, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong built pony cart with hood,
1 powerful bay pony, going in saddle and harness.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

On MONDAY, the 30th inst., sale to commence at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Doongarsee Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned cottage pianoforte and a harmonium, a handsome light victoria, a strong light pony cart, a handsome bay Arab horse and a strong Pegu pony, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, first-rate pictures, table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of H. PILE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 19, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, handsome pictures, China and Japanese flower vases, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of Lieutenant C. KENDALL.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, May 26, 1887.

## NOTICES.

ESTATE OF HENRY WALTER GOSTLING, deceased, late of Bombay, Surgeon.

ALL persons having Claims against or being indebted to the above Estate are requested to send their Claims or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to the Undersigned, the Attorneys for Robert Riddell, the Executor named in the Will of the deceased, at their Offices situate in Treacher's Buildings, Bombay, within one month from this date after which the assets belonging to the Estate will be distributed, having regard only to the Claims of which notice has been received.—Dated this 18th day of May 1887.

WINTER & BURDER,
Solicitors to the Executor.

---

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(in pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

---

(In preparation)

AND WILL BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED,

LIFE AND CAREER

OF

DEWAN LACHMAN DAS,

PRIME-MINISTER TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR AND JAMMU,

WITH

An elaborate notice of the late DEWAN JOWLA SAHAY.

BY

J. N. GHOSE.

(The Preface is proposed to be written by an Oriental *Savant.*)

To be had of Messrs. NEWMAN & Co., CALCUTTA. London Agents :—TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill.

---

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say cast misse suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* : *Medical Review.*

"Thally preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed. —*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOULTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co. Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

---

PHOSPHORUS THE GREAT

REMEDY

FOR DISORDERS OF

THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE-TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES.

In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION PHOSPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.

DR. WOOD says : "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, whether involving the cerebro or special centres, is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were [illegible] most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."

DR. PEREIRA says : "PHOSPHORUS excites the nervous vascular and secretory organs, increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse and heightens mental activity and muscular power.

H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S

PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS are made according to Dr. *Kirby's Formulæ*, and it is admitted that IN NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so safely or effectually, Syrups and all Liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed —

IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS GIVE

SPEEDY RELIEF.

This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE

as also in all cases of MAL-NUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases, such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVERWORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES or EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOUR AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.

LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of

PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.

IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

after the acute symptoms have subsided

PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER, producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.

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| 40 | 64 4 0 | 72 4 0 | 52 8 0 | 57 14 0 | | | |
| 45 | 87 14 0 | 97 14 0 | 64 3 0 | 70 3 0 | | | |
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## JUSTICE IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A typical example of how justice is administered by native as well as European officers in the Central Provinces, where there is little or no fear of being exposed to the criticism and censure of the Press, has been brought to light in the case of a respectable gentleman residing in the Mandla District. Though the facts of the case occurred four years ago, it has been dragging till now its slow length through the various courts. Finally, the Government of India was moved in the matter, but though it has spoken strongly nothing has been done. One Luchmi Parshad, Abkari contractor, a respectable native gentleman, who has from time to time received marks of approbation and certificates of honour from the local Government and Deputy Commissioners, was some time ago sent to jail for an offence which, if committed at all, could have been met by a trifling fine. In the month of December 1883, some native troops happened to pass through the town of Mandla on their way to Raipore. The officer in charge of the district issued a verbal order through one Shokut Hussen, head constable to the Abkari contractor, that no liquor should be sold to the sepoys. Without looking into the legality of the order, he obeyed it, and sold no liquor; but nothing would satisfy his enemies, who had their own object to carry out. The head constable reported that liquor was sold by stealth through a private window, and at night the police broke open his house and severely beat the contractor, whom they handcuffed and dragged into custody by the main road like a common felon. In fact, they subjected him to every mark of indignity. The case was tried by the Deputy Commissioner, who received the evidence of the police as Gospel truth, without taking the trouble to make an independent inquiry, and sentenced him to two days' simple imprisonment. Luchmi Parshad, to save his honour, offered the sum of Rs. 2,000 as fine, but the Deputy Commissioner was not to be moved. The defendant was sent to jail against all law and justice, and his shop was closed for four days. The officer who got the poor man prosecuted was in temporary charge of the jail, and there he completed the full measure of revenge by shaving his head and putting him to all sorts of ill-treatment. An appeal was lodged to the Commissioner against the order of the Deputy Commissioner. The Appellate Court referred the matter to the Judicial Commissioner, who set aside the conviction as improper and illegal, but took no notice of the conduct of the officers concerned in the case. Luchmi Parshad claimed the sum of Rs. 860 for losses consequent on the illegal closing of his shop for four days. The Excise Commissioner recommended that the sum of Rs. 50 be given to him, which of course was declined. He then laid his papers before the Chief Commissioner, and with as bad luck would have it, saw no necessity to interfere in the matter, except that he was of opinion that the Rs. 50 should be raised to one hundred as compensation. The wonderful unanimity which the authorities have shown in this case, from the Chief Commissioner downward, in keeping a dead silence about the conduct of the two officers, in spite of the fact that there were unmistakeable proofs that the Deputy Commissioner and his assistant had perpetrated an injustice upon a respectable man, goes to show that the administration of the Central Provinces is anything but efficient. People can have no confidence in the sense of justice and honesty of such irresponsible officers. Who can say that this is but one instance out of scores of cases that are decided in the courts of the Central Province in the same arbitrary manner. Luchmi Parshad was not discouraged by the shabby treatment of the higher authorities from whom he had expected better things. He made an appeal to the Government of India, and the following reply has been vouchsafed :—

From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

To the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 4686-269, dated the 14th ultimo, submitting the correspondence connected with the case of Luchmi Parshad Kullar, of the Mandla district, who was illegally sentenced by the Deputy Commissioner, Mandla, to two days' simple imprisonment, and after sentence, was subjected to indignities by the Police and Jail officials.

2. A perusal of this correspondence creates a strong impression, that Luchmi Parshad was made the victim of a malicious outrage perpetrated in the name of the Law, and his Excellency in Council greatly regrets to find that owing to the circumstances which are far from satisfactorily explained punishment has not overtaken the offenders. On the whole the case is discreditable to all concerned, and has left a very painful impression on the mind of his Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

Luchmi Parshad has spent more than Rs. 2,000 since December 1883, to procure justice in his case, and though he has fought his way up to the Government of India, he sees no prospect of his offenders being punished or his losses compensated, which is all that he wants. The Government of India condemns the action of the two officers in no measured terms, but no punishment has been awarded to them for the crime of having sent a respectable man to jail and disgraced him for life before his relatives and friends. On the contrary, the local Government has promoted the Extra Assistant Commissioner who had taken a prominent part in the case, and transferred the Deputy Commissioner to an important and better district than Mandla.—Yours, &c.,

JUSTICE.

# BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 24th :—Darwin (s), from Cardiff. Yesterday :—Europa (s). from Glasgow; Mando (s), Middlesbrough; Knight Errant (s), Cardiff; I. M. S. Dalhousie, Calcutta; and Victoria (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Shilka (s), for Galle; Altmore (s), Antwerp; Belgravia (s), Liverpool; and Altnacraig (s), Genoa, &c.

REPORTED THEFT.—Shaik Noor Cassum, living at Arab Gully, reported to the police on Tuesday, the theft of six gold bangles and two pieces of gold bangles, of the collective value of Rs. 402, from his premises.

LOST.—Nowalchund Heerachund, living at Shaik Memon Street, reported that he dropped a gold neck ornament, set with diamonds and pearls, valued at Rs. 300, somewhere between his house and the Apollo Bunder, on the 20th instant.

OBITUARY NOTICE.—The mother of Dewan Bahadur Mambhai Jasbhai, Nawab Dewan of the Baroda State, died at Petlad, on the 20th instant. The deceased was a pious and charitable lady. She knew Bhagwat Gita and several minor Purans by heart, and has composed many excellent pieces of devotional poetry in Gujerati.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Dawoodbhoy Abdooljee, who has a shop on the Chuckla Road, reported to the police that during his absence from Bombay, his shop was broken into on the 14th instant, and property consisting of a gold and silver watch, gold albert chain, a cheque on the Agra Bank for Rs. 19 and currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 494-8, were stolen from the premises.

DEATH FROM NATURAL CAUSES.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the House of Correction, touching the death of Munnoo Encos, aged 50 years, a convict, undergoing a term of nine months' rigorous imprisonment. He was admitted into the jail hospital about two weeks ago, suffering from diarrhœa, fever and cough. He died from their combined effect on Tuesday. The verdict returned was that death was caused by diarrhœa.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Dhurmajee Luchmon, aged about 30 years, a carpenter, employed at a Mill at Parell, now in course of construction. On the 20th instant, while at work, an iron pillar accidentally fell upon him, whereby he sustained a fracture to his right thigh and injuries to his back, from the effects of which he died on Tuesday evening at the hospital. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE ALLGED MURDER AT THE MATOONGA SALT-PANS.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Monday, Raghoo Narayen and Babajee Rowjee, peons in the Salt Department, doing duty at the Matoonga salt-pans, near Rowlee Hill, at Sion, were brought up on remand and charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the former with the murder of Mahadoo Balla on the night of the 9th ultimo and the latter with aiding and abetting in the commission of the said offence. Mr. Freve, the acting Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution and Mr. Dinshaw Davur, Barrister-at-law, appeared for the two defendants. The circumstances of this case have already been published. The Magistrate, after hearing the evidence of the several witnesses for the prosecution, which was similar to that already adduced before the coroner, formally committed the two accused for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. The Bottle Re. 1-8 and Re. 2-8.

## BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, C.S.I., presided at the usual meeting of the Town Council yesterday, when there were present Col. Portman, Dr. Waters, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar, R. M. Sayani, R. N. Khote, C.I.E., Nanabhoy Byramji Jeejeebhoy, M. N. Banaji and Dr. Cowasji Hormusji.

A LOST DEBENTURE.

There was some discussion on a memorandum from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, asking the Council's sanction to the issue to Mr. Hormusji Jehangeer Talyarkhan of a duplicate of the Municipal Market Loan Debenture No. 657, lost by him. The solicitors to the Municipality had addressed the following letter to the Controller, who had asked of them what steps should be taken by the Municipality in this matter :—

Bombay, 4th May 1886.

To Sorabji Navroji Cooper, Esq., Controller of Municipal Accounts.

SIR,—In returning the accompanying letters forwarded under your No. 3191, dated the 4th March last, we have the honour to state that we see no distinction in principle between the case of a Municipal Debenture transferable by endorsement, which is stated to have been lost, and that of a lost Government Promissory Note.

In the latter case Government take the most elaborate precautions before paying interest to the person claiming to be the owner and before issuing a duplicate, as will be seen by reference to the Rules framed by the Government of India and republished at page 283, Part I., of the Bombay *Government Gazette*, dated 12th April 1883.

In the first place, advertisements have to be published in the Local *Government Gazette* and in the *Gazette of India*. Two years have then to elapse before the claim to the issue of a duplicate note is decided on. If the claim is then considered to be sufficiently substantiated it is directed that interest shall be paid to the claimant after execution of a bond of indemnity with two sufficient sureties. A duplicate of the note is not, however, issued until after the expiration of 6 years from the time of payment in accordance with the terms of the loan, of which notice has to be published, and such duplicate is then issued only on the execution of a fresh indemnity bond.

We are not aware whether, under Section 14 of the Indian Securities Act, 1886 (Act XIII. of 1886), any fresh rules have been made regulating the procedure regarding the issue of duplicate securities in such cases, but if not, it would seem that, under Section 2, sub-clause 2 of the same Act, the rules above referred to still continue in force.

We do not quite understand why under these rules two years have to elapse as the period which is to elapse before the interest is paid, but as regards the period of 6 years which has to elapse before the issue of the duplicate after the date of payment of the Loan, that is no doubt prescribed in view to any possible claim against Government by a holder of the lost security becoming barred by the Indian Limitation Act.

It is for obvious reasons very undesirable to encourage persons claiming to be entitled to Municipal debentures, and who allege that they have been lost in the belief that it is easy for them to obtain duplicates, and we think a procedure somewhat analogous to that adopted by Government should be followed. The publication of an advertisement, for instance, seems a desirable precaution. As regards payment of interest, perhaps, if a sufficient indemnity bond with two sureties be taken, this might be accepted as sufficient security upon the strength of which to pay interest to a claimant whose claim appeared to be a good one; but as regards the issue of the duplicate debentures, we think that in this case, as in the case of Government paper, a duplicate should not be issued until the expiration of 6 years from the date when the principal becomes payable under the terms of the loan, and that the procedure should in other respects be analogous to that prescribed in respect of lost Government promissory notes.—We have, &c.,

CRAWFORD & BUCKLAND.

Col. Portman proposed, and Dr. Waters seconded, that sanction be given to the issue of a duplicate in the present case on the applicant giving an indemnity bond signed by himself and two approved sureties for the amount of the debentures three years after the announcement of the loss.

The Chairman observed that the resolution went beyond the opinion expressed by the solicitors.

The motion having on a division been carried, the chairman expressed his desire to record his emphatic protest against the resolution. Mr. Javerilal also did the same, observing that the Council had incurred financial responsibilities by passing the resolution. At the chairman's suggestion the names of those who were for and against the proposition were recorded in the minute book. The following are the names of those who voted :—For :—The Chairman, Mr. Javerilal, Mr. Sayani and Mr. Banaji.

THE MARKETS QUESTION.

Mr. Nanabhoy, in accordance with a notice given by him, moved.—"That sanction of the Town Council be given to the application of Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, for permission to open a market on the premises of the recently demolished Trinity Chapel and Indo-British Schools in Trinity Street; provided the owner observes all the conditions laid down by the Municipal Acts and by-laws."

Mr. Sayani seconded the motion.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner said he entirely and emphatically disapproved of the action taken by the Corporation on the question of markets. He had been to these private markets, and he had seen sights and smelt smells there, such as he was sure would bring the members of the Town Council round to his opinion against having them, if they were only to visit them.

Col. Portman: Is not that the fault of our own Executive officers?

The Acting Commissioner replied that no action taken by the Executive had acted as a sufficient deterrent. If a man was convicted of causing a nuisance, he was fined by the Magistrate. But having paid that fine he would go on doing the same thing that he did before, and surely, municipal officers could not afford to be engaged in perpetual prosecutions.

Mr. Khote remarked that in that case they should increase the establishments so as to secure better supervision.

Dr. Waters endorsed the views expressed by the Commissioner. He thought the markets should be directly under the Municipality. He could say from experience that in certain cases it was impossible for Municipal officers to enforce proper sanitation.

Col. Portman could not see why the Executive could not enforce this rules requiring private markets to be kept in a perfectly sanitary condition.

The Chairman said there was this difference in the case of Municipal markets and that of private markets—that while in the one case they could at once apply whatever remedy they chose in the other they had to enforce it.

Col. Portman said that in the present instance, Mr. Adamji was perfectly willing to make any arrangements the Municipality considered necessary to keep the market in a wholesome sanitary condition. There ought to be made no difficulty, therefore, in granting him permission.

Dr. Waters observed that the punishments inflicted by Magistrates in cases of nuisance were not sufficiently deterrent.

Mr. Javerilal, speaking on the financial aspects of the question, pointed out that Municipal markets were a drain upon the resources of the Municipality. Take the case of the Crawford Markets. They had borrowed the money at 8 per cent. while the markets yielded only 3 per cent, so that there was a clear loss of four and a half per cent., (Hear hear.) There was no probability that new markets opened by the Municipality would show any better results. He was, therefore, in favour of the proposition laid before the Council.

Mr. Khote agreed with Mr. Javerilal, that Municipal markets had proved financially a failure, as might be seen from figures supplied by the Commissioner himself.

Dr. Cowasji expressed himself in favour of Mr. Nanabhoy's proposition, as it only bound them to give their sanction, provided the owner observed all the conditions laid down by the Municipal Acts and by-laws.

The Chairman said that judging the question apart from the financial point of view, he thought that if the Municipality was not prepared to open a market in any locality where it was necessary, then he should vote in favour of a private market, if it should promise to fulfil all the sanitary requirements. The question was whether at Dhobi Talao a good market was desirable or not. There was, indeed, a market within a stone's throw of the one it was proposed to be sanctioned; but it was by no means in the state in which a market ought to be. That market had existed in its present objectionable condition for years. A better market was necessary in that district, and he would, therefore, vote for the proposition before the meeting.

The motion was then put and carried, Dr. Waters being the only dissentient.

The Council then adjourned.

## DIVINE SERVICE.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL. PAREL ROAD.

THURSDAY, MAY 26.

7-30 p.m.—Rev. G. W. Chattobuck.

## THE CHARGES OF WHOLESALE SWINDLING.

THE hearing of the charges against the man Morton, otherwise Cockburn, was resumed yesterday afternoon before Mr. Crawley-Boevey. Mr. Turner again appeared for the defence.

The Magistrate said that before Mr. Turner proceeded with his cross-examination of witnesses, there was one witness he would like to examine, the railway police sepoy, in Messrs. Badham, Pile's case.

The sepoy was accordingly put into the box and examined. He said that at about 1-30 a.m. he saw the defendant go to the station with a small bundle in his hand. He went to a bench in the ticket office and sat down, putting down his bundle. About four minutes afterwards witness went to the bundle, when a sepoy called to him that one of their doors was open. He went to the door mentioned and found it open. This was about 2 o'clock, though he could not speak definitely as to that. Defendant went out of the station and returned with a bundle of bedding which he put down and then went away again. Shortly afterwards his havildar came along, and he reported to him what he had seen. The havildar gave him some instructions, and at daybreak he called the attention of the station-master to the defendant's baggage, which consisted of two boxes in addition to the bedding and the bundle. Witness was on duty at the time the train started, but he did not know what became of the boxes.

Cross-examined: You said when last examined that you were not on duty. Now you say you were. Is that false?—Our practice is to remain until the train starts.—Is the statement true or false?—What I state to-day is true.—You say to-day you do not know what became of the boxes?—Yes.—Yet last time you were here you said you saw them taken into the carriage. Is that true or false?—What I say to-day is true; the other statement is untrue.

Mr. Pile being present, Mr. Turner expressed a desire to cross-examine him, and proceeded to do so. In reply to questions Mr. Pile said he was not positive as to the date upon which the defendant went to him. It might have been on the 6th May, though he had given the 9th as the date. He saw the accused though he did not speak to him.

Mr. Turner: May I take it then that your statement is false when that he requested you to send the goods to the English Hotel?—He requested my assistant, Mr. Baker, not myself personally. This is your signature to your deposition?—Yes.—Then I may take it that your statement to which your signature is attached is false?—The request was made to my assistant, and I wish that to be considered my answer. Such is the case.—The goods were delivered in the ordinary way?—Yes, on the understanding that the terms were to be cash.—Was the understanding come to with your personally?—No.—Then you can't tell us anything about it? It is not evidence.—The defendant returned your bill signed as correct?—Yes.—He asked you to send the bill again in a few days and you acceded to his request?—Yes—It was sent in the next day?—I believe so; it was sent when the shoes were finished.—And a verbal request was sent that the bill be presented in a day or two?—Yes.—And you acceded to that request?—Yes.—Do you know when the bill was sent a third time?—Well, in the meantime a letter was received from the defendant in which he asked that the bill be sent for payment next day.—You acceded with the request?—The next morning I heard he had absconded though he was willing to wait.—And if he had stayed in Bombay you would have waited some time longer for payment?—No, I would not.—But you acceded with three of his requests?—Yes, but the order was not quite completed when the first was made.—In credit transactions—when goods are sold on credit, cash prices are charged?—No, they are not.—Would you charge less for ready cash?—Not always; it depends.—Depends on what?—We charge what we consider fair and right.—Do you charge less for cash?—Generally.—But not invariably?—Not invariably.—You do charge cash prices for goods, although sold on credit?—We may do so in some cases.—Suppose a gentleman comes into your shop and makes a purchase, is he charged cash prices though put down to his account?—I would not swear one way or the other.—Have you not often and often charged cash prices when put down on credit?—Lots often and often.—Will you put it once—often?—I do not think we have. I will swear we have not often charged cash prices for goods put down to credit.—Well, can you tell us the price of this opera hat?—No, I did not sell it.—The hat is here, tell us the cash price.—I cannot, the ticket is not on it.—You do not have in your bill forms two columns—"cash" and "credit"?—No.—May I take it down that this was a cash transaction, because cash prices were charged?—Yes. Not merely so, but because it was understood to be so.—That, again, Mr. Pile, is not evidence from you.—Well on the understanding let the articles leave the shop. The statement made in your deposition that an understanding was never made to any one in your shop that this was to be a cash transaction is not true? There was not an understanding with me personally. But the statement that there was an understanding is incorrect. And you say you were decoyed into a conspiracy?—Yes, I was told by the man he promised to pay cash. He never asked the accused to return the goods? No; because he promised to pay. He never sent any one to ask the accused to return the goods.

Ardaseer Jewanji, part proprietor of the English Hotel, was then cross-examined by Mr. Turner. The accused told him that his companion was his wife. When he entered the hotel?—Yes. There was no one else present?—No.—And the list of visitors containing their names was prepared by you?—Yes.—Where was it?—Near my office.—Is it prepared from information given to you by residents?—Yes.—At the end of the first week you sent a bill to the accused for board and lodging?—Yes.—The letter in which he said he would pay you on the 14th?—I did not consent to this. I have the original letter, which I wrote in answer to the accused's letter. In reply the accused said he would pay next day.—You agreed to that?—No. I only gave him till breakfast time. (Laughter.) How do you mean? You complied with his request and agreed that he should pay you next day?—No. I gave him till breakfast; till to-morrow night. I mean all day till evening, and next day I found him on the Railway station. And you reported the matter to the police?—No; first to the station master, who referred me to the police.—Yes. I complained to the railway police, who referred me to the European police, who would not interfere. Who did you see?—I complained to Mr. Superintendent McDermott, who said he could not assist me, as the law did not empower him, and he referred me to this Court.—Because of this you told him that the accused had been swindling tradesmen in Bombay?—I can't understand your question at all. In consequence of what he said, you told Mr. McDermott that the accused had been swindling tradesmen?—No, not in consequence of that. Why did you give him that information?—I don't know. The Magistrate: You do know; go on. Why did you give him the information?—To show him what sort of man the accused was. Mr. Turner: In order to get the accused arrested?—That had nothing to do with me. Was it not to get the accused arrested?—Of my case, but that was their business to arrest him; it had nothing to do with me. I told them how he had served me and in what manner he left my place. What time did you lay your information?—On the 14th, the very same day that he disappeared.

Essai Chikari, police ramoosie, was next called. Unfortunately he was unable to speak distinctly, having his head in bandages consequent upon a severely swollen face. In reply to Mr. Turner, witness said it was true that he had a chair to sit on whilst on duty—from half-past six in the evening to six next morning. He spent ten minutes in the chair, then ten minutes walking about, and never went to sleep during those hours. He saw the accused go in and out of the hotel three times during the night. At three or four minutes past twelve, the accused asked him for a piece of rope. He replied he had none, and the sahib then went upstairs. He did not go out on this occasion. Why did you not mention the rope when you were first-examined?—I did. Who told you to?—No one. When did he next come down?—At about 10 past 12. How do you know?—I had asked a fire-brigade peon the time shortly before this. The peon had gone then to enquire from some Bhattias returning from the theatre. Did you speak to the Bhattias?—No, I did not. How do you know they came from the theatre?—I was told so. I did not know it of my own knowledge. Did he go out this time?—Yes. Was that the occasion when he said he was going to church?—No; he said the first time when he came down for the rope. You vary in these hours, how is that?—On account of illness my memory is failing me. Where was the hamal?—He sleeps upstairs. On which floor?—I do not know. At the time the train left you were on the station?—Yes—Did you see the luggage?—No, it was in the carriage. Did you see it in the carriage?—No. Mr. Turner: That is what your master told you to say, I suppose. Did you remain out in the road?—No, I was inside the station. I thought you were not allowed inside?—No, not on to the platform. Did you see into the carriages?—No, but I saw the accused outside on the platform. You say in your last examination, I saw the accused and his companion, who was in the railway carriage, is that true?—Yes; I saw her face. At Musjid Bunder Station—were you allowed on the platform?—Yes, everyone is allowed on the platform there. Witness now wished to correct his statement as to the Bhattias, and the time of night. There was a clock on the premises. The fire-brigade peon had told him the time, and he had it from the Bhattias.

Dulba Pika, hamal at the English hotel, cross-examined, said that all the doors and the rooms had no locks. They bolted from inside. Was not No. 7 locked as well as bolted?—No, it was only bolted, not locked. You went into the room at about 6-30 in the morning?—At about 5 minutes after the sahib left; which was about 5 minutes to six. Might not the luggage have been removed at any time between eight at night and six in the morning?—Yes.

Mr. McDermott was then subjected to cross-examination. Friday the 13th, was the first date the accused went to see him. He said he had come to send his sister to Australia, and told him he had lost money at the dak bungalow. Did he at anytime say anything as to the lady being his wife?—No. He at once gave you his address in the English hotel?—Yes, he did. Did he not tell you he had given his name and reference to the Bishop?—No, he said he had called upon the Bishop, but he had not said anything of having given his Lordship a reference. Did he say anything of expecting money?—I put some questions on that point; he said he had written, I believe. I asked if he had no relations to whom he could write for assistance, and he replied that he had two brothers, but they were not in a position to assist him. They were drawing very poor salaries. I believe, I asked him if he had written to any of them, and he said it was of no use; they could not help him. Did he say anything of expecting a telegram from one of his brothers? No; not a word. At Sholapur he at once absconded himself and gave your all the property which is now before the Court?—Yes, he did. Is there any truth in the sensational account of you getting through the railway carriage?—Yes, there is some truth in it, and he was apprehended. I called upon him to surrender the money he had received from Mr. Cassel, the Assistant Collector, and he did so.

The case was then adjourned until this afternoon.

Mr. Turner asked if his Worship would entertain an application for bail.

His Worship: I am bound to entertain it if you make it. But of course I must tell you I shall require substantial bail.

Mr. McDermott: There is another charge against the accused, one of theft, which is not a bailable offence.

Mr. Turner: Oh, yes, it is, though not stated so in the Code. But I will make the application to-morrow.

## I. M. S. DALHOUSIE.

THE Indian Marine Ship Dalhousie, Captain George Wilson, one of the four newly-built vessels for the Indian Marine, which arrived in Bombay last year, for service in the Indian seas, and which had been told off for trooping service between Rangoon and Calcutta, returned to our harbour yesterday morning. She left Calcutta on the 14th instant, and experienced rather dirty weather in the Bay, having had to confront S. S. W. winds. With this exception she had a fine passage out. She brought 316 tons of Government stores. Shortly after her arrival she was docked for the purpose of undergoing some slight repairs and having her bottom cleaned, after which she will leave Bombay, her present visit being one of her annual trips. The Captain reports the state of affairs, shortly before her departure, at Rangoon to be peaceful, and the climate, though getting warmer, not unbearable.

## MESSRS. BARTON AND COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday at Church Gate Street, Fort, Mr. Shapoorjee Burjorjee Barocha presiding. The meeting was called for the purpose of winding up the company and to appoint an official liquidator.

The chairman in opening the proceedings said that in the year 1883, when so many private concerns were converted into limited liability companies, the proprietors of Messrs. Barton & Co. were induced by certain gentlemen in Bombay and pointed out to them how their little concern, after paying all the expenses, secured a return of 25 per cent. on the outlay, and that it but required a certain amount of capital to put it on a firm basis and to extend its resources. Perhaps these statements were true, for at the time the company was under the management of Mr. Dinshaw Wadia, a gentleman of considerable energy and administrative capability. Unfortunately, however, Mr. Dinshaw died before the company was fairly floated. Relying on these statements the company was floated on a capital of Rs. 1,00,000 divided into 1,000 shares. The stock which was taken over amounted to Rs. 43,000 and Rs. 5,000 was paid for the good-will of the shop. The owners were paid Rs. 30,000 in shares and Rs. 18,000 in cash. The company paid a dividend of 9 per cent. at the end of the first year. This is all he knew of what had taken place before he was asked to become a director. Mr. Brooks, who knew more about the affairs of the company, had left for England on account of a severe illness. In 1885 Mr. Bashford, who was then manager, reported that a profit of about 17 or 18 thousand rupees had been realised on the stock. Mr. Bashford, an expert, was appointed to check the stock and the figures of the manager, and he found errors in the accounts amounting to Rs. 20,000. The manager was accordingly dismissed and the guarantors were asked to make good the guarantee, but they failed to do so. It was found then that the company was in desperate straits. It had lost credit with all the banks and the principle houses in Bombay, and the capital was locked in a stock of fancy goods of fancy prices, which were almost unsaleable. Whether this was the consequence of fraud or ignorance he was unable to say, but he knew that two of the guarantors were left very poor and were obliged to "take the Act." Under the circumstances the directors did what they could to keep the concern going. Mr. Pile was then asked to take up the duties of managing director, but during the last twelve months it was found hard enough to make two ends meet. He therefore thought that the best course would be to wind up the company. He remembered, however, that Barton & Co. had a very good up-country constituency still, and if any of the shareholders would invest a little capital in the concern and run privately he might make a profit out of it; he for one would be glad to help any one in such an investment.

A shareholder: What is the present value of the company's stock?

The chairman: I cannot say. I believe it would realise Rs. 15,000.

A shareholder: In 1886 the company's stock was Rs. 40,000 excluding the outstanding, the furniture, fixings, &c., and now it is only Rs. 15,000!

The chairman: I do not say that the value of the stock is only Rs. 15,000, I only say that that is what it would realize at an auction.

Another shareholder: There is also a debt to its liquidators, now if the sale of the stock does not cover that sum who will pay the deficit.

Chairman: The directors, who are personally liable. So you see we are in a greater plight than you are.

Mr. Bake said that after taking the original capital and deduction, losses, &c., it was seen that Rs. 86,000 had disappeared, was not accounted for, and was supposed to be lost in trade. The stock was taken over by the company from the vendors at their own selling price less 15 per cent., and this stock was valued by those who knew nothing about a shop. He never heard of such a monstrous proceeding in the whole of commercial history. However, it was no good going back now, it was best to proceed to business.

Resolutions were then passed and carried unanimously, winding up the company voluntarily and appointing Mr. G. W. Bake at a remuneration of 5 per cent. on all sales and recoveries as liquidator with the usual powers of a liquidator.

Before the meeting separated a shareholder suggested that the company's stock should not be sold by public auction, but that handbills should be distributed and the goods disposed of by trade contract.

The chairman thought this a very good suggestion, and promised to lay it before the liquidator.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

## MESSRS. TREACHER AND COMPANY.

THE twenty-third annual ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday in the Fort premises, Mr. Alexander McKenzie, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was taken as read :—

The balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss for the year ending March 31st, 1887, which your directors have the pleasure of laying before you, shows that the prosperity of the company remains undiminished. The profits earned, which are in excess of those of the previous year, prove that the working of the business during the past year has been most satisfactory. Your directors consider it a matter for congratulation that such good results have been obtained notwithstanding the serious loss by exchange and increasing competition. The drug godown at Byculla, which was destroyed by fire in December 1885, has been rebuilt during the year at a cost of Rs. 23,337-1-7. The new building is a very substantial structure, and is a valuable addition to your property. One of your godowns at Byculla requires some necessary repairs which will be executed during the year. Your Poona property also requires some slight alteration and repairs which are now being carried out. Your directors recommend that the year's profits, viz., Rs. 2,47,383-12-9, which includes a small balance brought forward from last year, be disposed of as follows :—Carry to Fire Insurance Fund Rs. 15,000-0-0, write off for depreciation of properties and plant Rs. 14,583-13-5, carry to cash reserve Rs. 25,000-0-0, declare a dividend of Rs. 90 per share Rs. 1,80,000-0-0, carry forward to next year's account a balance of Rs. 12,780-15-4; Rs. 2,47,383-12-9. The dividend as last year will be paid free of income-tax, this amount of the tax being debited against the current year's expenses. Mr. Burjor retires from the board by rotation, but offers himself for re-election.

Mr. Richardson having proceeded to Europe, Mr. Elsworthy was elected by the board to fill his place, and you are asked to confirm this appointment. Mr. McKenzie, having returned from Europe, was desired to again take a seat on the board which he consented to do; you are also asked to confirm this appointment.

The chairman said the report, the adoption of which he would have the pleasure of moving, had been in the hands of the shareholders for some time, and he trusted they found it satisfactory. It was a matter of gratification to the directors to lay before the shareholders such a satisfactory state of affairs, and they hoped it would meet with their approbation.

It was then proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. W. T. Tucker, that the report and accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1887, be received and adopted.

Mr. L. Penny said there was a gross profit of about 25 per cent., while the dividend was only 18 per cent. No explanation was given as to why it was necessary to add Rs. 30,000 to the reserve fund which was already large. He would propose, if he found a seconder, that an extra Rs. 10 per share be paid to the shareholders.

It was then proposed by Mr. L. Penny as an amendment, and seconded by Mr. Hooper, that instead of adding the sum of Rs. 25,000 to cash reserve, and Rs. 15,000 to fire insurance, the sum of Rs. 10,000 be added to cash reserve, and the same amount to the fire insurance, and that the balance of Rs. 20,600 be utilised by paying a dividend of 20 per cent. instead of 18 per cent. as proposed. The dividend to be payable on and after the 6th proximo.

The chairman said that the proposal of Mr. Penny not to add to the reserve fund had engaged the attention of the directors. Exchange was, however, so fluctuating that it was deemed well to guard against contingencies by adding to the reserve fund. The dividend offered was fairly good considering all things; and the chairman hoped the action of the directors would meet with the support of the shareholders.

Mr. King said he thought the object of increasing the cash balance was as far as possible to avoid borrowing moneys from the Banks and paying interest on them.

The chairman said that was so; and he was glad to say that they were in a position to pay the dividend without borrowing money from any one.

The amendment was carried by a majority of votes.

The chairman's first proposition for the passing of the accounts and the adoption of the report, as altered and amended by the above amendment, was then put to vote and carried unanimously.

The following propositions were also passed unanimously :—

Proposed by Mr. L. Penny and seconded by Mr. J. S. Pinto, that the appointment of Mr. E. H. Elsworthy as a director be confirmed.

It was proposed by Mr. W. Carter, and seconded by Mr. P. D. Rodrigues, that the appointment of Mr. Alexander McKenzie as director be confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. W. T. Tucker, and seconded by Mr. Pallonjee Cursetjee, that Mr. H. C. Burder be re-elected a director of the company.

Proposed by Mr. J. Hayward and seconded by Mr. Ardesir J. Cursetjee, that Mr. E. C. Monod and Mr. Robert Clark be elected auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 500 each.

Proposed by Mr. F. Hooper, and seconded by Mr. Fred King, that a bonus of half a month's pay be distributed amongst such of the employés of the company as the manager may recommend and the directors sanction.

Mr. L. Penny proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was seconded by Mr. Ardesir J. Cursetjee, and agreed to unanimously.

The chairman, in acknowledging thanks, said the directors were fortunate in securing the services of the present manager, in whom they had every faith, and they hope to lay before the shareholders as good a state of affairs next year.

## THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

(SPECIALLY REPORTED.)

SIMLA, MAY 21.

AT the meeting of the sub-committee of the Public Service Commission held on Thursday, the following evidence was taken relating to the Salt Department.

Mr. A. R. Patterson, Commissioner of Salt Revenue, represented the department on the committee.

Mr. R. J. Whitton, Deputy Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, after describing his own career and the organisation of the salt department, mode of manufacturing salt, &c., said: Formerly there was a customs line from Torbella on the Indus to Mahanuddy in the Central Provinces, a distance of nearly 2,000 miles, to which the duty-paid salt was carried in the native States, and the exportation of sugar, on which there was a duty. That line was abolished in 1877, when treaties were made with the native Chiefs. Last year the revenue controlled by my department was 157½ lakhs. With the extension of railways it is probable that the revenue will be increased and not lessened. India is one of the great saltpetre exporting countries. Carbonate and sulphate of soda are also largely used for local industries, and it is the object of the department to encourage these works. Inspectors and all the men under them are natives. We do not consider these appointments eligible for Europeans; the pay is too small. The upper grade commences with superintendents, and we have two native superintendents. The duty of the men who patrol is very arduous. I should mention that we have a small establishment at Peshawur, and along the line to prevent the transmission across the Indus of Kohat salt. For political reasons a duty of only eight annas per maund is levied on Kohat salt, the salt being consumed by the Pathan tribes in Afghanistan and on the frontier. Looking at the matter purely from the view of an administrative officer, I think the European is a man who will give you better value for your money than a native. The native is just as honest as far as I know in those appointments in which we employ him, but he has not the same control over his subordinates, and is not able to stand the same exposure and work. A European will kill a native at work whether it be in the sun or at night. I have known some 12 or 14 native superintendents in the course of my service. The work is unpopular with natives, first because of the work, and secondly because of the few attractions it offers in the way of promotion, and the want of society owing to the places to which the men are sent. With regard to want of promotion, I would refer to the case of the witness Assad Oola Khan, who is a member of a highly-respectable family. His father is a Nawab. He has been 20 years in the department, and is a good officer all round. His pay is now Rs. 320. His brother entered the police about five years ago and receives not less than Rs. 400. The other native superintendent is stationed at a place called Fallaodi, 14 miles from any town or village, and where drinking water has to be brought from ten miles off. He is the only man within 10 or 12 miles who can read or write English. He is stationed there because we find it so difficult to keep Europeans there; they always quarrel. It is only a two years' post. Educated natives object to going where they cannot educate their children. I have a great many native friends, but they don't apply to me for appointments. The men who have hitherto taken advantage of English education belong chiefly to the clerical and not to the energetic races. We require men of a high class of intelligence, and the more cultivated the better. Superintendents and Assistant Commissioners are the sons of military, covenanted and uncovenanted officers. Non-domiciled Europeans and domiciled Europeans and Eurasians may be said to be on one level. If one had to make a choice perhaps the non-domiciled European is more energetic and a stronger man all round. The domiciled Europeans are principally boys educated at the Hill schools. Appointments are given by nomination, and the system works very satisfactorily provided an educational test is insisted on. I would take the First Arts at the Calcutta University as the standard. I see no objection to the appointments being thrown open to competition among candidates who have the educational test I suggest. I should have no objection to natives being admitted to compete if they were physically fit. This department has been for thirty years under district officers who have had a large acquaintance with natives, and to my knowledge for twenty years they have encouraged the employment of natives in the upper grades. A system of graduated pensions would add to the efficiency of the service, by enabling men whose health had been impaired to retire without the great sacrifice they have now to make. The result of recent arrangements has been to reduce the average price of salt over the whole of Northern India. In many places the price of salt has been lowered by the abolition of transit duties levied formerly by native States. The average price of salt is now 14 seers per rupee, whereas 15 years ago it was 8 seers. It does not pay people now to manufacture illicit salt. Prosecutions under the Act are rare. For many years we have ceased to prosecute persons found in possession of less than one seer of illicit salt. The Department has been administered not only with tenderness to the poorer classes, but also with every consideration for the interests of manufacturers. In the manufacture of soap, glazed tiles and pottery, salt is allowed duty free.

Mr. A. F. Ashton, Assistant

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 25.

The decided improvement which has taken place in the leading Securities on the London Stock Exchange is the most important feature advised by Reuter in his financial messages of yesterday and Monday. Consols in the two days have advanced ⅜ to 103½, a quotation which alike shows the cheapness of money and the general feeling of confidence in the political situation. The 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan has advanced 1¼ to 103¾, and notwithstanding a decline of ⅛d. in Bar Silver, Rupee Paper has partaken in the general improvement by ½ per cent. in both 4 and 4½ per cents.

In General Produce there has been no movement since Saturday, but Wheat in London is reported firmer with an improvement of 3d. per quarter in No. 2 Club.

Cotton in Liverpool has been steady throughout at unchanged prices both on the spot and to arrive, the sales on Monday being 10,000 bales, comprising 1,000 Surats and yesterday 8,000, including 800 Surats. In New York, however, due, it is currently reported, to less favourable accounts respecting the new Crops, August Futures were 4 points higher on Monday, while yesterday ready Mid-Uplands was 1-16 cent. August Futures 6 and September 21 points higher. For the sake of uniformity we give our usual comparison of the Receipts at the U. S. ports, although the figures have now little influence on the market :—

| | 1887 | 1886 | 1885. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fourdays' Receipts ..... | 5,000 | 13,600 | 3,400 |
| Total since 1st Sept ... | 5,169,000 | 5,166,300 | 4,672,300 |

The rise in New York has had very little effect here to-day, people having been more concerned with giving and taking delivery under previous contracts maturing on the 25th than about entering on fresh transactions. Prices, if anything, are the turn easier, and even the Mills have not been as free buyers as usual. The following are the official quotations :—

| | Fine | F.G. Good. | F.G.F. Dely. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengals ..... | 160 | 146-7 | 142 | 136 | May. |
| Karanja ..... | ... | ... | 204 | 194 | „ |
| Akola ..... | ... | ... | 195 | ... | „ |
| Sheazaum ..... | ... | ... | 195 | ... | „ |
| Khamgaum ..... | ... | ... | 186 | ... | „ |
| Julgaum ..... | ... | ... | 188 | 180 | „ |
| Khandesh (generally) | .... | .... | 188 | 179 | „ |
| Bhownugger ..... | 217 | 203 | 195 | ... | „ |
| Dholleria } up c. | | | | | |
| Wudwan } pressed | 217 | 203-4 | 195 | ... | „ |
| Broach (best) ..... | 237 | 230 | .... | ... | „ |
| Sawgd. Dharwar ..... | ... | ... | 203 | May-June | 25 |
| Westerns ..... | ... | ... | 189 | ... | „ |

WHEAT has been a firmer market both yesterday and to-day, and a large ready business has been done at an advance of ¼ anna per cwt. Exporters allege that the margin is still on the wrong side, but however that may be, they go on buying largely, and for this week the receipts and shipments will probably be about as heavy as they ever have been. We quote to-day :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fine Pessy ..... Rs. | 4-10-6 | per cwt. |
| No 1 do. ..... „ | 4-9-6 | „ |
| No 1 Club Delhi ..... „ | 4-7 | „ |
| Hard Yellow ..... „ | 4-11 | „ |
| Red Ahmedabad ..... „ | 4-6-6 | „ |
| Hard Red ..... „ | 4-1 | „ |

SEEDS are firm, but unaltered in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton ..... | 7,670 bales. |
| Wheat ..... | 100,048 cwts. |
| Linseed ..... | 6,970 „ |
| Rapeseed ..... | 7,641 „ |
| Gingelly ..... | 1,930 „ |

FREIGHTS.—A fair general business has been doing both yesterday and to-day, the engagements although mostly in small lines aggregating a large total. The s.s. City of Venice is reported to have been fixed for Liverpool at £1 for Wheat, £1-3-9 Cotton.

EXCHANGE.—We have had a very quiet market in Sterling here to-day, and rates are 1-32d. lower since Monday. Only a limited extent of business has been done, both buyers and sellers showing an indisposition to operate, pending the result of the [illegible] Budget, although there does not seem much probability of any important change being caused thereby. For next mail the current quotations are :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand .....1s. 4 23-32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 4 23-32d. | „ |
| Do. 3 months' sight .....1s. 4¼d. | „ |
| Credits, 3 months' sight...1s. 4¼d. | „ |
| France, 3 months' sight ...1-78 | „ |

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a most uncertain fluctuating market to-day, consequent on the operations of speculators in connection with the approaching settlement. Fours at the close we quote at Rs 97⅞. Fours-and-a-half have advanced to Rs. 102½ to Rs. 102⅝, a demand existing, it is said, for London account.

SHARES.—Spinning Mills are quiet and mostly unchanged, Queen are Rs. 5, Alliance Rs. 10 lower, Mofussil Press shares have receded Rs. 2½ to Rs. 420. Bombay Ice Company's shares are Rs. 2 lower, at Rs. 108. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co. first issue are unchanged at Rs. 2,625, but second issue have improved to Rs. 660.

## BOMBAY SHARE AND STOCK LISTS.

### BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash. Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| INDIAN BANKS. | | | | | |
| Bank of Bombay ... | 20,000 | 200 | all | 6 pt. | 762½ |
| Bank of Bengal ... | 48,000 | 500 | all | 10 do. | 767 |
| Bank of Madras ... | 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 do. | 615 |
| EXCHANGE BANK. | | | | | |
| Agra Bank ..... | 10,000 | 4 | 4 | 6 do. | 115 |
| Hong. and Shang. Banking Corporation ... | 11,113 | 100 | all | 17½ do | 252 |
| National Bank of India ..... | 37,38 | $125 £25 250 | | 5 pct. | 105xd. |

### INSURANCE COMPANIES

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Fire Insurance Co ..... | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 70 | 830 |
| Empire Fire Insurance Co ..... | 200 | 5,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 60 | 1,025 |
| Indian Fire Insurance Co ..... | 110 | 4,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 9) | 1,000 |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co..... | 250 | 8,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 190 | 1,700 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock ..... | .. | £100 | – | – | £116 |
| B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.. | – | £100 | – | – | £101 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld. ..... | 1,000 / 750 | 200 | 200 | 10 p. 15 p. | 170 |
| Badhan, Pile & Co. Ld. | 4,000 | 200 | 100 | 15 p.c | 130 |
| Bapty Co., Ld. ..... | 32 | 200 | 165 | nil. | 155 |
| Barton & Co., Ld. ..... | 60 | 60 | 100 | Rs. 20 | 90 |
| Do. New issue .. | 60 | | 37 | 10-2-3p. | 12-5 |
| Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. .. | | 500 | 100 | 2-3p. | 100xd. |
| Bombay Flour Mill Co. | 500 | 500 | 500 | 11 p.c | 490xd |
| Bombay Saw Mills .. | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 15 p. ct. | 230 |
| Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 5 | 108 |
| Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation. | 1,000 | 2,50 | 1,500 | 7 p.c. | 2,625 |
| Do. (3rd Issue) ... | 2,000 | 62 | 375 | Rs. 5 | 660 |
| Bombay Municipal Bonds ... ..... | | .. | .. | 3½ | 10½ |
| Cash Bazar ..... | 1,5 | 100 | 100 | .. | 11 Nil. |
| Clydesdale Dyeing Co. | 1,000 | 500 | 400 | .. | 400 |
| Cooper, Madan & Co., Ld. ..... | 3,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 10 | 72 |
| Geyer & Co., Ld. ..... | 500 | 1 0 | 10 | ... | 45 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association ..... | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | Rs. 15 | 16½ |
| Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited | 42,00 | 25 | 25 | Rs. 4 | 10½ |
| Karachee Lighterage Co., Ld. ..... | 10 | 250 | 250 | | 250 |
| Kemp & Co. Ld. ..... | 1,00 | 20 | 175 | Rs. 26 | 332 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. ... | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | 16 p.ct | 112 |
| Napier Hotel Co. ... | 300 | 100 | 100 | 11 p.c. | 95 |
| Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co. ..... | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | .. | 80 |
| Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company .. | 5,000 | 20 | 5 | 5 & 7½ | 170 |
| Oriental Loan Association ..... | 5,000 | 20 | 20 | 8 p. c | 21 |
| Pearse and Co., Ld. | 1,00 | 150 | 150 | Rs 1[illegible] | 45 |
| Port Canning Co. ... | 6,000 | 60 | 1,000 | Rs. 1 | 315 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. ... | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | p.c. | 1-1 |
| Remedy & Co., Ld. ... | 1,500 | 10 | 10 | .. | 81 |
| Telephone Co., Ld. ... | 19,200 | 25 | 25 | | 71 |
| Thacker & Co., Ld. .. | 2,05 | 50 | 600 | .. | 1,20 |
| Thacker & Co., Ld. .. | 1,50 | 100 | 100 | Rs 15 | 185 |
| Western India Picar Mills ..... | 600 | 125 | 100 | nil. | 65 |
| M. M. Mody & ... | 900 | 0 | 200 | 11 p.c. | 175 |


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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

JOUBERT—May 21, at 51, Chowringhee, Calcutta, the wife of Surgeon-Major C H Joubert, of a son.

MISQUITH—May 21, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr Roland Vincent Misquith, Organist of Holy Trinity Church, of a daughter.

SAUNDERS—May 16, at Dublin Castle, Coonoor, the wife of Colonel Henry G Saunders, Bengal Staff Corps, and Military Accounts Department, of a daughter.

DEATH.

WARNER—April 28, at Selgunea Tea Estate, Cachar, Graham Claud Cunninghame Burney, the beloved son of Reginald and Alice Warner, aged 1 year, 3 months and 16 days.


# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1887.


IT is sometimes useful to read an Indian Budget in the light of English experience, and no one can have followed Mr. Gladstone's powerful if theoretical criticisms of Mr. Goschen's proposal for reducing the Sinking Fund without feeling that to a large extent they illustrated an important feature in Sir Auckland Colvin's recent financial statement. Mr. Gladstone, of course, held aloft the principles of a severely uncompromising finance when he censured the intention to relax the effort for the reduction of the National Debt. Sir Stafford Northcote had twelve years ago fixed upon twenty-eight millions a year as the sum to be devoted to the debt—to paying off interest and to reducing the principal. There would have been something heroic in the determination if it had been meant to apply to all circumstances—to times of depression as well as to times of wealth. And Mr. Goschen's best answer to Mr. Gladstone's criticisms was that it was meant for nothing of the sort. Sir Stafford Northcote was heroic because he could afford to be so. He had the good luck to enter upon the charge of the finances when the revenue was showing singular elasticity, and he never pretended that a method of dealing with the National Debt which was appropriate to such a time as that to be equally appropriate for a time of diminishing revenue. But Mr. Gladstone himself, though he solemnly rebuked Mr. Goschen's financial opportunism, cannot have been surprised at it. Every attempt that Parliament had hitherto made to part with its liberty of action in this matter had failed. The most serious resolutions may be made to devote a fixed sum year by year to the reduction of debt, and on the first temptation that a time of embarrassment may bring with it they come to nothing. Parliament will not borrow to pay off debt, and whenever it has had to make its choice between adhering to its resolutions and incurring a deficit, and departing from them and making both ends meet, it has invariably pronounced for the latter course. Recent experience in India shows us that Famine Insurance Funds yield to the same influences as Sinking Funds in England. The Famine Insurance Fund, invented in 1877, first appeared in the accounts in the financial year 1881-2, and in the accounts for 1887-8 its place will know it no more. We will not go so far as to say that its career is at an end. It has vanished, the Government are careful to say, at the bidding of circumstances of a pressing but temporary nature. We have entered upon a period of deficit, but this may in great part be attributed to temporary war expenditure, and the Government hope for better times, when they will be able to obtain again the surplus which was devoted to a Famine Insurance scheme.

Meantime the Fund which was created ten years ago with painful effort has, with the exception of a small sum set apart for irrigation purposes, ceased to exist. The money which, in the words of the inventor of the Fund, was to be religiously applied to the sole purpose of famine insurance, disappears in the general expenditure; that "sacred trust," which no desire to carry out an administrative improvement, however urgent, or any fiscal reform, however wise, was to be allowed to interfere with, has had to yield to circumstances. It would be hard upon Sir Auckland Colvin to hold him to his predecessor's interpretation of the Famine Insurance scheme. It is sufficient to point out the large discrepancy between the promises of Sir John Strachey in 1877, and the strange fulfilment which Sir Auckland Colvin gives to them in 1887. His defence of the course that the Government have resolved upon is intelligible enough, whatever difference of opinion there may be as to its adequacy. The Government have dealt freely with the Famine Insurance Fund, and they have dealt freely with the Provincial assignments, and only in this way have they escaped a deficit. Savings of half-a-million sterling under one head, and of a million and a quarter under the other, have largely contributed to bring about a balance between income and expenditure. It would have been possible to have discharged Sir John Strachey's sacred trust by continuing to allot the million and a quarter to famine railways and to the diminution of debt. But this would have caused a deficit, and "deficit" is an ugly word, which Finance Ministers will not allow to appear in their books if they can help it. And so "deficit" has been kept off the record at the cost nevertheless of also excluding the words "Famine Insurance Grant." Nothing has been saved, for the Government mean to borrow as much for railways as though the Fund were still in existence. The money would have had to be borrowed in any case; as it is it will be debited to loan, instead of appearing as a charge upon revenue, and so causing a deficit. Sir Auckland Colvin thus treats the whole question as a mere matter of account. We think, however, that it is more than this. The real question is whether the heading which has been so lightly marked out from the accounts will be replaced at a reasonably early date. With Famine Insurance Funds as with many other things out of sight is out of mind. If the Fund in itself is a useful invention it would have been worth while to keep it intact even though this would be done only at the cost of a deficit. In expunging it from the balance sheet, with no more serious justification than that of convenience of account, the Government seem to set an estimate upon it which scarcely encourages the belief that they will ever make a serious effort to replace it. It is perfectly true that from the "resource" point of view, as Sir Auckland Colvin calls it, the decision of the Government is without importance. We are neither the poorer nor the richer for it. But the obligations which we were supposed to take upon ourselves when the Fund was begun, and of which it would have [illegible] so long as it had its place in the accounts, have been put out of sight in the effort to keep the word "deficit" out of the record.

Thus it will be seen that something more is involved in the extinction of the Famine Insurance Fund than a mere matter of account. The Fund itself was in one sense a matter of account, for it was never a part of Sir John Strachey's scheme that a million-and-a-half should be "earmarked" every year for the particular purpose that he had in view. But it was distinctly his purpose that a certain sum should be set a-part every year out of revenue for famine prevention and for the reduction of debt which would enable us the easier to meet famine. The burden which he then imposed upon his successors has proved as difficult to bear as that which the House of Commons has from time to time taken upon itself when it has heroically resolved to pay off so much of the National Debt, no matter whether the country were prospering or adding to its debt. "We have no surplus," Sir Auckland Colvin seems to say, "and we can only get one by increasing taxation, a course not to be thought of for a moment." He wou'd have had to pay dearly in public estimation if he had heroically resolved to keep up the fund *quand même*, and had added to the income tax or the salt duty with that object. We see no reason why the effort should have been made. But there is very reason why the Government should face the subject candidly, and ask themselves whether a device like the Famine Fund, which can be maintained only in fair weather, or in foul weather only at the cost of efforts which no Finance Minister is likely to make, should be adhered to. If, as they say, the Fund will be revived as soon as a surplus can be secured, and if it costs nothing to keep the heading in the accounts, why erase it and give the public an excuse for thinking that the great experiment of 1877 is at an end? But can we be sure that it will be revived? Evidently no great store is set at head quarters upon Sir John Strachey's invention. The account that was given of it by Sir Auckland Colvin in introducing the Income Tax Bill last year showed how wide apart were the estimates that the two Finance Ministers had formed of it. Many things are more unlikely than that the insurance grant, having once disappeared from the Budget, will not reappear there. We have seen that it has not the quality of permanance, and it becomes an interesting question whether it would not be better to abandon altogether so uncertain an arrangement. Only in that case the Government would do well to cease promising to rehabilitate it. The patent way of providing against famines has failed. Why should we not in future trust to ordinary methods?

LORD SALISBURY'S opinion that the Lower House is a farce is not incousistent with the enjoyment of the Whitsuntide holidays and the Derby by her Majesty's faithful Commons. When it is found so easy to adjourn while sixteen out of the eighteen clauses of the Crimes Bill have yet to be discussed, it seems a little singular that it was deemed essential to the safety of the nation to have all night sittings and a free application of the cloture to force through the first two clauses; which must of course remain inoperative until the remaining clauses are fought over in their turn. The interval will at all events enable the Government to take stock of the situation covered by the unanimous recommendation of the Unionist Liberals that the provision for the transference of Irish prisoners to London for trial should be abandoned; the alternative being that a Commission of Irish judges should try without a jury prisoners whom no Irish jury would convict. The dilemma here again lifts its awful horn. When this device of trying by judges without a jury was attempted by Mr. Gladstone's Government, the judges one and all declared that they would not take the responsibility of being judges and juries in political or *quasi* political cases. One or two of the judges tendered their resignation. The provision remained inoperative. When the present Ministry was planning the details of the new coercive measures, the first idea was to abolish juries and get the judges to return the verdicts and pass the sentences in the same breath. But the Irish judges again so strongly demurred that the happy thought of a change of venue—not from Dublin to Belfast, but from Ireland to England—suggested itself. Many of the Conservatives were aghast at the prospect of bringing prisoners to London to be tried for offences for which their own countrymen would not convict them, and the Ministry proposed to omit the clause from the Bill. Lord Randolph Churchill, however, told them to go for the whole Bill as it stood. The bewildered Ministry nailed their colours to the mast, only to find that the Unionists do not agree with Lord Randolph Churchill, and that they want the Irish judges to do all that a London jury could do, and convict for offences created by the Crimes Bill. The difficulty can no doubt be solved; but while the horses were running on Epsom Downs, an undivided attention could scarcely be given by Ministers to the reasons for scratching Enterprise.

A MAN of warm temper, writes to an up-country paper complaining that when travelling in the Punjab, the temperature being 105° in the railway carriage, he was informed that "in the hot weather" a *tattie* would be put up to the window to keep the carriage cool. Had he pulled into the carriage by the ears the station-master who gave him this freezing reply, the thermometer would probably have fallen considerably below 105°. But the insulted passenger elected to write to the papers instead, and raise the question why a man should not be kept as cool in an Indian railway carriage, or in an Indian house, as a corpse is kept in the morgue in Paris. This is a ghastly way of stating the problem; but it is suggestive. So also is the information that in Chicago, the traveller now roasting in the Punjab saw pigs "reclining in a delightfully cool atmosphere," only they did not know their happiness, for they were not pigs but pork when taken into the delightful atmosphere which our friend envied them. Given the ascertained possibility of keeping meat and fruit and beer at a reasonable temperature, why not do the same for those who suffer from the superfluous heat of this tropical climate? A cold-air machine ought to be as easily constructed and worked as a sewing-machine, and in India and the East generally, and in England in the dog-days, it would find as many purchasers. A very simple modification of the thermantidote, which would make the air pass through a series of well-iced cullenders, ought to suffice, especially up-country, where doors are kept shut instead of being kept open as they are in Bombay. There ought to be no more difficulty in lowering the temperature of a sitting-room or a sleeping-room in India than in raising the temperature of a Church or Town Hall on a winter's day in a northern climate. Ice is now procurable in abundance, and at a very cheap rate, and wherever there is a thermantidote the means of lowering the temperature are ready to hand. But a scientific and economical method of lowering the temperature of the air of a room, without the waste of force involved in making water into ice, is what is required.

## THE EDUCATION OF SOLDIERS' CHILDREN.

THE education of the children of British soldiers serving in India is well looked after, there being a large number of schools in various parts of the country, where they are not only clothed and fed, but equipped with the knowledge necessary to fight their own battle. One of the best of these institutions is the school originated and founded at Mount Abu by the late Sir Henry Lawrence, for the education of children of British soldiers serving in Rajputana and Western India. The school buildings and grounds cover about four acres, and there is accommodation for seventy children. The report of the committee of management for 1887 has just been published, and it indicates that the school continues to maintain its character for efficiency. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited the school in January of last year, and his Royal Highness, in a memo. which he wrote in the visitors' book on the occasion, speaks very highly of the management of the institution. The Duke also gave expression to his appreciation of the efforts made on behalf of the children in the more substantial form of a donation of Rs. 150, Rs. 100 of which was for the general purpose of the institution, and Rs. 50 towards a treat to the children on the Queen's Jubilee Day.

The report which bears the signature of Surgeon-Major Spencer, honorary secretary, mentions the following facts :—

The elder children, besides taking an active part in the household duties of the school, are encouraged to look after the younger ones. The girls have regular instruction in needlework, mending and darning, and in cutting out and making up clothing. The cooking class continues to work well under the careful supervision of the head mistress. The boys are trained in gymnastics and are drilled as a company twice a week, when the girls are also practised in extension movements, and in other suitable exercises. The carpenter class has been closed throughout the year, but will be re-opened when the services of a competent instructor can be secured.

It was supposed five years ago, that the introduction of the short services system would diminish the number of applications for the admission of soldiers' children. This supposition, however, has proved erroneous. The extension of railways and perhaps a wider recognition of the advantages offered by the school have caused the number of applicants to increase, and, judging from the experience of the last five years, the Committee are led to believe that even under the terms of short service enlistment there will always be soldiers' children sufficient to fill the institution.

The Railway School, mentioned in last year's report as under construction, is now completed and ready to be occupied. The children of the Railway employés will therefore shortly be transferred from the Lawrence School, where they have been educated for the past five years, to the new building prepared for them. As the children are drawn from two different classes, in each of which there are elements somewhat antagonistic to the other, it is satisfactory to the committee to be able to state that the connection between the two institutions will cease at an early date.

Owing to the Educational Inspection of the school having been transferred from the Military to the Civil Department, the examination has been postponed until May, so the usual Inspection report cannot be attached for the past year, though in future it will, of course, be included as formerly.

From tables appended to the report, it appears that the daily average attendance during the year was 99-61 boys and 38 girls. Of the children remaining on the 31st March 81 were of European and 17 of mixed parentage; 16 were orphans; 26 fatherless; 22 motherless, and both parents of 34 were living. Children were admitted from 23 stations, Ajmere and Poona contributing 9 each; Mhow and Nusserabad, 8 each; Abu and Deesa, 7 each; Amraoti and Bandikui, 5 each; Bombay, Kirkee, Abu Road, and Neemuch, 4 each; Ahmednugger and Phalera, 3 each; Aden, Delhi, Karachi, and Panchgani, 2 each; and Baroda, Hissai and Kandwah, 1 each. The cost per child was Rs. 313, of which Rs. 163 was for diet and clothing, and Rs. 76-15-0 on account of the teaching establishment. The expenditure,—Rs. 31,034—exceeded the receipts by Rs. 1,468, which was paid by Government, who also paid in regular allowances Rs. 12,091.

The committee appeal to the public for further support on the ground that the school is doing sound, solid, useful work, and conclude their report by expressing their satisfaction with the services rendered by the staff generally, and by recording their high appreciation of the thoroughness as well as kindliness and zeal with which Mr. and Mrs. Eglesome, the headmaster and mistress, have laboured for the welfare of the school.

## BOMBAY FREEMASONS AND THE JUBILEE.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, who left for England by the last mail-steamer, is the bearer of a Jubilee address to the Queen from the Freemasons of Bombay. A deputation, consisting of Mr. Harold R. King, the Deputy District Grand Master, and Mr. W. H. Hussey, District Grand Secretary, waited on his Royal Highness, who is District Grand Master Designate, on Tuesday afternoon, and handed over the address, which will be formally presented to her Majesty by the Duke. The address is beautifully illuminated on vellum and mounted on purple silk—purple being the District Grand Lodge colour. It is attached at the top to an ivory roller, and the corners at the bottom are adorned with cords and tassels of gold. The address is encased in a silver casket, on which are engraved certain Masonic emblems. The casket, which is the handiwork of native craftsmen, rests on an ivory pedestal, with a base of ebony, inlaid with mosaics. Both the address and the casket were designed by Mr. Rienzi Walton, who also superintended its preparation. His Royal Highness expressed himself pleased with the address, it being comparatively short and singularly appropriate. The address is as follows :—

To Her Imperial Majesty, Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR IMPERIAL MAJESTY,—We, the Right Worshipful the District Grand Master and the District Grand Master Designate for Bombay and its territories under the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England, humbly beg leave, on behalf of ourselves and the Officers and members of the District Grand Lodge of Bombay and the Lodges and brethren subordinate thereto, to offer for the acceptance of your Imperial Majesty, this expression of the sincere gratification felt by our Craft that you have been spared to complete the Fiftieth year of your Majesty's auspicious reign.

During the past fifty years Freemasonry under the English Constitution has, in a remarkable manner, extended and progressed throughout your Majesty's Dominions, and particularly so in Western India, where it has brought together, and united, men of various races, castes and creeds, in one common Brotherhood, and by its benign influence, has greatly tended to strengthen that feeling of devotion to your Throne and Royal Person by which all classes of your Majesty's Faithful subjects in India are actuated.

And it is the fervent prayer of the Freemasons of Western India, in common with the many millions of their fellow-subjects, that your Majesty may long be spared to reign over the destinies of this great Empire, and that under you benign sway, peace, prosperity and brotherly love may long continue to prevail.

ARTHUR,
District Grand Master Designate.
TYRRELL LEITH, District Grand Master.

Given under the common seal of the District Grand Lodge of Bombay, the twenty-fourth day of May, A. L. 5887; A. D. 1887.

W. H. HUSSEY, District Grand Secretary.

## THE WOES OF A SADHOO.

JUST before his departure for England in charge of the Maharajah Holkar, Sir Lepel Griffin received a curious letter containing a statement of the woes of a Sadhoo. The writer, who gives the name of Garoo-rud-dhuj Swamy, and an address in the Indore Residency Bazaar, complains that he has been made the victim of official *zoolum* and asks for redress to the tune of Rs. 11,000. "Early orders are respectfully solicited" is the phraseological formality which he uses in preferring his claim; and by way of inducing the Governor-General's Agent to comply with his wishes, he promises to pray that he may be blessed with a long and happy life. The Sadhoo commences his letter by telling Sir Lepel who and what he is. Having given the etymological derivation of the word Sadhoo, he explains that a person to whom the term is applicable is one that has renounced the world and devotes his life to the worship of the Deity. He passes his days in a mundir, his "messing and other expenses" being defrayed out of the offerings of the worshippers.

In India, Sadhoos are held in great respect by the Hindoo community. When a Sadhoo has occasion to make his appearance before a Hindoo native Prince, the Sadhoo's feet are touched by the Prince by his hands, after rising from his seat, with due deference and great respect in the same manner as the ceremony of kissing of the hand is said to be performed in England, on the occasion of the highest authority of the Ecclesiastical Department meeting the sovereign or a prince. His Highness the late Maharajah Tookojee Rao Holkar paid me similar respect when I had occasion to visit his Highness shortly before his death.

After this introduction, the Sadhoo narrates his griefs. His story is that H. H. the Maharajah of Rewa gave his gooroo Maharaj a sum of Rs. 3,000 for the purposes of establishing a mundir, or place of worship, at Mhow.

I was a chella of the said gooroo Maharaj, who having appointed me in his room to do the needful in connection with the mundir proceeded to his native place in the Hyderabad (Nizam's) Territory, where he died. I was called on by the Cantonment Committee of Mhow to pay Chowkidaree Tax for the few houses belonging to the mundir, situated in the Pension Bazar below the cavalry barracks adjoining the Gamboer Bridge on the Mhow and Dhar Road. I replied that the houses in question belonged to the mundir, which is exempted by Government from payment of the Chowkidaree Tax, as well as any other tax, in the same manner as the masjids of the Mohamedans are exempted by Government from the payment of such taxes. I was told that so long as the houses in question remain registered in my name I must pay the Chowkidaree Tax, until they are transferred to the name of the mundir in the register book kept up in the magistrate's office. I accordingly took the necessary steps to get the houses transferred to the name of the mundir, after spending money in tom-tooming and for other purposes, but after all the houses remained untransferred, and the Cantonment Committee recovers the Chowkidaree Tax from the tenants of the houses against several remonstrances, applications, appeals and petitions submitted by me to several officers, none of whom seem to take any notice of the zoolum, i.e., injustice exercised upon me by the Cantonment Committee of Mhow for some years past. The Cantonment Committee recovers the Chowkidaree fees direct from the occupants of my houses, who have been ordered not to pay me a single farthing from the rent of the houses until the account for the Chowkidaree Tax has been settled by me. Consequently, I receive no rent from any of the tenants who are obliged to pay it to the Cantonment Committee. When I could not bear such zoolum any longer I left Mhow and proceeded to Indore, where I am residing in the Residency Bazaar for the past seven or eight years. I leave it to you to imagine what must have become of my houses and the mundir at Mhow during the past seven or eight years, since they are left without any body to look after their repairing, &c., &c. No doubt they must have met the same fate as a wrecked ship does meet in a storm when left to the mercy of the waves.

The levying of the Chowkidaree Tax on the mundir is not, however, the Sadhoo's only ground of complaint, or his only reason for leaving Mhow. He bears a particular grievance against the Cantonment Magistrate.

We Sadhoos are required by our Shasters to apply the teeluck of "Chandun" (sandal) and "Koonkoo" (red oaker). We cannot perform the poonja without Teelucks on, and if we appear in public without the teelucks we are liable to be excommunicated and turned out of the mundir. To guard against such a contingency, I never go out of my house without the teeluck, which is applied to my forehead at the time the poonja or worshipping ceremony is performed by me early in the morning, as ordered by the Shasters and as required by the usage of the Hindoo community. One day I was summoned by the Magistrate of Mhow (it was Colonel Lester I believe) on a certain false complaint laid against me by certain persons residing at Mhow. On my appearing in Court, Colonel Lester objected to the teeluck on my forehead and ordered me not to come in Court with the teeluck on. I explained the difficulty. He got out of temper and insisted upon his orders being obeyed. The more he insisted the more I became disgusted and disheartened at the queer idea of not applying the teeluck—and at the would-be unsatisfactory result of excommunication, &c., were I to obey his orders. I afterwards learnt that the Sahab had been so much displeased with me that he made a note in the office book that I was a disobedient person and that therefore my applications should receive less attention than it otherwise should do, which is as much as to say that all my applications should be rejected. To tell you the the truth or fact I was actually fined Rs. 10 by Colonel Lester for the teeluck, on some plea or other. One of his successors in office by name Major Herris fined me Rs. 10 and another successor named Major Temple fined me Rs. 10 also, total Rs. 30. I thought it it was better to pay off the fine rather than to get excommunicated by not applying the teeluck—which fact would put me into a greater expense and trouble, and if once I was excommunicated could hardly regain the position and respect at the expense of all I possessed.

The Sadhoo's tribulations did not end with the payment of fines. He has a grudge against the Cantonment Magistrate owing to the action he took in regard to a sum of Rs. 10,000, which the Sadhoo declares had been placed at his disposal for the purposes of the mundir by one of his followers, the widow of a Banian.

One day, when she fell sick she was afraid of death, so she came to my mundir and expressed her willingness to bequeath her property or estate to the Thakoorjee deity of the mundir in my name; that is to say, in case she died I should the "warrus" of her property or estate. When she was actually on the the point of death I reported the matter to the police—who brough, to my mundir Khoobeeram Chowdry of the Mhow Magistrate's office—with half-a-dozen of his followers. In their presence she appointed me "warrus" of her estate both after her death and during the life time of the woman in case she escaped death. Before spending any money I made a regular application to the Magistrate through my Mookhtiar, Moonshee Ali Bux, of the Mhow Magistrate's office, to know whether the Court had any objection in the matter. The reply received was that the Magistrate had no objection. On receipt of this permission I did everything that was necessary or needful in the matter, and spent about 60 or 65 rupees, when at the last moment, I was told that the Magistrate declined signing the paper, and the matter remained unsettled up to this date.

The Sadhoo complains that by this action on the part of the Cantonment Magistrate, whom he accuses of zoolum, he has incurred loss. He had, however, still another cause for seeking an asylum out of Mhow. He was the owner of a house for which he received the ridiculous rent of Rs. 3 a month. His tenant, however, refused to pay him even this amount till he had settled the claims of the Cantonment Committee on account of the Chowkidaree fees.

His not having paid me the rent kept the house without receiving repairs of any kind. Neither did he get the house put in repairs nor allowed me to do so, hence somehow or other the house tumbled down. Then, one day the contractor having sent for me, told me that out of the rent due by him, he paid Rs. 20 to the Cantonment Committee as Chowkidaree Tax, and the remaining Rs. 25 be paid me in cash on the spot and asked me to put the house in a habitable state, the ridge wood having given way or broken to cause the house to tumble down or come to the ground. While I was just taking down the tiles of the house to see what expense was required to put the house in order, the establishment of the Cantonment Committee came immediately to the spot and ordered me not to touch the house until sanction had been obtained by me from the Magistrate. I submitted several applications, but permission was not granted me for the reconstruction of the house, in consequence of which the material of the house has been taken away one by one, by any person

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE DERBY.

LONDON, MAY 25, 3-25 P.M.

The following is the result of the Derby :—

Merry Hampton ..... 1
Baron ..... 2
Martley ..... 3

Enterprise was scratched.

## ADJOURNMENT OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, MAY 25.

Parliament has been adjourned for the Whitsuntide recess.

## THE ARREST OF FRENCH OFFICIALS BY GERMAN POLICE.

It is not anticipated that the incident of the arrest of the French Railway officials by the German police at Montreux will cause trouble between the two nations.

## THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, MAY 24.

All attempts at combination having failed, M. Floquet has been re-summoned to form a Ministry.

## MR. O'BRIEN IN CANADA.

TORONTO, MAY 24.

Mr. O'Brien has been mobbed and pelted in the streets of Hamilton and Kingston, Canada, West.

## THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

To-day, Mr. Scoble moved that the name of Colonel Wace be substituted for that of Sir W. Davies on the Select Committee on the Punjab Tenancy and Land Revenue Bill.

Mr. J. B. Peile moved that leave be given to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Stamp Act of 1879. The proposal, he said, arose out of a letter from the Bengal Government stating that at present the duty on Fire Insurance policies was independent of the period the policy continued in operation. That was to say, where policies were taken out for a year or a fraction of a year, the duty was the same. The existing duty was six annas per Rs. 1,000. As many policies were taken out for a month or three months and renewed, they paid duty for every renewal. Under the amended Bill the duty would be less, and the charge not more for renewals than for the whole period. A proposal had been received to prohibit renewals altogether, but they did not, at present, see their way to do this. Insurance Companies would, however, have an opportunity of advising Government regarding the Bill. No other amendment to the Stamp Act was at present intended. The Game Preservation Bill was not introduced.

## SUBMISSION OF THE LIMBIN PRINCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

It is reported from Mandalay that the Limbin Prince and all his followers have submitted, as well as the Chiefs of Mone and other States in that quarter.

## A COMPLIMENT TO THE NATIVE ARMY IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 25.

It will be regarded as a compliment to the Native Army in Burma that two officers of the native regiments serving there will join the Viceroy's Staff as Extra Aides-de-Camp.

## THE GHILZAI REBELLION.

The Amir has announced that unless his Generals speedily quell the Ghilzai rebellion, he will take the field himself.

## THE ZEMINDARY OF SIVAGUNGA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 25.

Messrs. R. G. Orr, the well-known jeweller of Madras, and Jeremiah Ryan, of Ooty, have concluded a long lease with the Zemindar of Sivagunga, Madura district. The lessees will clear the estate of seventeen lakhs of debt, and handsomely provide for the Zemindar and his family. The arrangement is a purely private enterprise and not associated with a company. The Zemindary consists of 1,551 square miles, with a population of 450,000. The tax payable to Government annually is nearly three lakhs.

## H. H. THE GAEKWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 25.

H. H. the Gaekwar arrived from Mahableshwar by special train at 7-30 this evening. He was met at the Ghoreporie terminus by Mr. Plunkett, the City Magistrate, Rao Bahadurs Gopal Hari Deshmuk, Raste Pandurang, K. C. Bedarkar, Drs. Vishram Ghole and Pandurang Gopal, the City Mamlatdar, Messrs. Balwant Rao, Deo Gungaram, Bhao Mhaske and many others. His Highness seemed greatly improved in appearance by his trip to Mahableshwar. He remained seated until the ladies of his household started, and then descended from the State saloon. He was decorated with garlands by Rao Bahadur G. H. Deshmuk, and was then escorted to his carriage. His Highness will be the guest of Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy at his bungalow until midnight, when he leaves by special train for Bombay.

## POLO ACCIDENT.

Yesterday evening, Lieut. Meredyth, of the 7th Hussars, met with an accident at polo by his horse colliding with another player. He was picked up senseless and conveyed to the Club, where he recovered consciousness the same night, and is now doing well.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rohilla arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Siam arrived here from Bombay this morning.

PORT SAID, MAY 24.

P. and O. Co.'s steamer Kangra, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Fair Dhollera ..... | 4½ |
| The Manchester market has been flat. | |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper ..... | 68½ |
| 4½ per cents. „ ..... | 72½ |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account ..... | 103½ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... | 103⅞ |
| 4½ per cent. French Rentes ..... | 108½ |
| Bar Silver ..... | 43½ |

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, MAY 24.

10 p.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 82·3

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 81·4 |
| 10 a.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 86·1 |
| p.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 87·9 |
| 4 p.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 86·3 |

THE question of markets was again discussed by the Town Council at their meeting yesterday, on a proposition by Mr Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy asking the Council to permit Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy to build a market at Dhobie Talao, provided he fulfilled all the requirements of the Municipal Act and Bye-laws. Mr. Charles, Acting Municipal Commissioner, expressed his emphatic disapproval of the resolution passed at a recent meeting of the Corporation to the effect that markets should not be owned exclusively by the Municipality, but that private enterprise should be encouraged, under proper safe-guards. Mr. Charles had seen sights and smelt smells at private markets, which he thought would convince any one who visited them of the mistake that would be made in trusting to individual enterprise in this matter. Colonel Forman could not see why the Municipal executive should fail to enforce remedies wherever any market was found to be kept in an objectionable condition. The Commissioner replied that although people were taken before the Magistrates and fined by them, they went on committing nuisances as before, and the Municipality could not afford to be engaged in perpetual prosecutions. Dr. Waters endorsed the opinion of the Commissioner that private markets are not generally kept in a satisfactory condition, and that the punishments inflicted for breaking sanitary regulations, had no deterrent effect upon the offenders. The chairman was of opinion that if the Municipality were unable to open a market in a place where it was needed, a private individual should be allowed to establish one if there was good reason to believe that it would fulfil all the sanitary requirements. The proposition was carried, with only one dissentinent, Dr. Waters.

BRIGADE SURGEONS BLANC and Cameron MacDowall have been granted a step of promotion to the rank of Deputy Surgeon-General on retirement from the Bombay Medical Service.

FROM a telegram from Shanghai, we learn that the price of Indian yarn has further gone down about a dollar per bale.

H. H. THE THAKORE OF GONDAL, who is now prosecuting his medical studies at the Edinburgh University, has, we understand, signified through his Dewan, Mr. Bezonji Merwanji, his wish to contribute a sum of Rs. 5,000 to the Sir William Wedderburn Memorial Fund.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR has presented to the widow of Kani Bulakhiram Chakubhai, a rising poet of Gujerat, who died recently, a sum of Rs. 2,000. This appreciation of the worth of a noted Gujerati poet on his Highness's part will be much valued in Gujerat.

THE Bombay Government has issued a Resolution regarding the work of the Sind Revenue and Survey Settlement Department for 1885-6. It appears that owing to a considerable reduction in the staff, the survey of only the Ghorabari taluka of the Karachi district and of the Ubauro taluka of the Shikarpore district was completed. The Government say :—

The total cost of the survey for the year was Rs. 1,93,440, made up of two items, viz., Rs. 1,61,741 for establishment and contingencies, and Rs. 30,699 on account of the Government share of the cost of erecting boundary marks. The former item being less by Rs. 27,057 than the sanctioned grant, Colonel Ward states that a saving of this amount was effected. It does not appear, however, from the present report what amount, if any, was separately sanctioned for boundary marks. An explanation of the matter should be submitted by the Acting Superintendent of Survey. In future more detailed information should be given about the unadjusted balances which, though a material reduction in them was effected during the year, amounted at its close to no less than Rs. 2,97,366-11-10, while directly after the close of the year additional bills for Rs. 91,501-13-5 were sent in. The cost of the survey per acre was 2 annas 6 pies for measurement and 5 pies for classification as compared with 1 anna 9 pies and 9 pies respectively in the previous year. An increase of 43 per cent. in the cost of measurement and a decrease of 44 per cent. in that of classification can hardly be termed ordinary fluctuations.

THE subscriptions in India for the Imperial Institute are believed to amount already to not less than two or three lakhs of rupees. Further subscriptions are anticipated, and it is believed that all important subscribers will be enrolled on the Committees, of which a list will be presented to her Majesty.

A LARGE number of Jubilee addresses from all parts of India have been collected at the headquarters of the Government of India, at Simla, for transmission to the Secretary of State. They include many vernacular addresses from Native States, and form on the whole a highly representative series.

MR. BOSEK has designed a novel casket for the Grand Lodge of Bengal Jubilee Address. It is in the form of a Doric pillar, such as is seen in all Freemasons' lodges, the shaft being composed of pure silver, mounted in ebony and standing on five ebony steps. On each of the sides of the pedestal is a gold medallion, not cast, but all the handiwork of native workmen employed by Mr. Bosek, which are fine specimens of pure native art as regards their finish and munitie. One medallion contains the Royal Arms, another the arms of the Grand Lodge of England, a third the arms at the District Grand Lodge of Bengal, and a fourth an inscription : "Jubilee Address presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, by the District Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Bengal, June 1887." The top of the pillar unfastens, so that the address may be contained inside it. The case in which the casket is contained is also a work of art by natives, and had to be specially constructed to fit the column.

SOME days ago the Director of Public Instruction at Lahore, offered a reward of Rs. 500 and a free pardon to any person who gave information as to the manner in which the recent Arts Examination questions of the Punjab University were divulged before the examination took place. The advertisement had the desired effect, for the facts were laid bare on Saturday.

A PAPER is in private circulation at Dehra and Mussoorie, which states that it is proposed to form a "Dehra Dun Fishing Association" on the same lines as the "North Punjab Fishing Club" that has been initiated so successfully at Rawal Pindi. The new club has an advantage to start with, inasmuch as about 23 miles of the Song and Suswa, and half a mile of the Asan are already preserved by the Forest rules, netting in these portions of the streams being illegal. If the same system could be extended to zemindari waters with the consent of the owners, the much-needed protection to fish would be ensured.

SOME days ago, a lad was lying sick in the Ripon Hospital, at Simla, when, according to the local paper, a Christian lady introduced herself into his room and presented him with a Protestant tract. The lad being connected with the Roman Catholic community, the priest was duly informed of the act, and Father O'Dea brought the infringement of the rules of the hospital to the notice of those connected with the institution. The result is that a notice has been put up prohibiting any interference in the religion of those who may be patients in the hospital.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN'S picture of the active Magistrate who can ride twenty miles across country and shoot a rioter at the end of it, induces a native paper to retaliate with a picture of him, *bien reconnaissable* :—

We, Lahories, happened to have some personal knowledge of Sir Lepel. When a Deputy Commissioner here he was known not for his riding 20 miles across country, but for walking the streets of Lahore with a gold-embroidered *pagri* on his head and a silken belt round his waist. He is a thin, short, weakly-built man, given more to Oriental ways of dressing and living than riding 20 miles across country or to shooting dead the rioter, for he could with very great difficulty carry a revolver. And yet his penny (*sic*) stature, weakly constitution, incapacity to ride 20 miles across country or to shoot dead the rioter, and his Oriental ways of dressing and living, did not prevent him from rising to one of the topmost posts in the Civil Service ?"

THE lot of a Punjab Deputy Commissioner will shortly be as unhappy as that of the operatic policemen when constabulary duty is to be done. A circular, dated May 12, has been issued in which Deputy Commissioners are instructed to pay special attention to all serious outbreaks of disease among horses, horned cattle, sheep and goats. The principal disease they are to observe are glanders and farcy, rinderpest, anthrax, pleuro-pneumonia, small-pox among cattle and sheep, and foot and mouth disease. It is presumed by a local contemporary that, with the aid of Mr. Hallen's Manual on Cattle Disease, it will not be difficult for each District Officer to send in his descriptions with the local names of the disease properly explained. "Of course it is very desirable that these diseases should be duly studied and recorded ; but those travelling critics of India, who describe the Indian Civilian's life as one of princely luxury, should be invited, for once, to assist that Sybarite in investigating rinderpest among the pigs of a native city."

THE necessity of legislation to prevent the sale of arsenic is again urged by the Chemical Examiner to the Bengal Government, who points out, that in no less than 77 per cent. of the cases where arsenic was suspected, it was actually found.

THE leading Hindu gentlemen at Bangalore have formed a committee for promoting secular zenana education there. A European lady and a high-caste Hindu lady have been engaged as teachers. The curriculum includes Tamil, English, reading, writing, arithmetic, history, geography, and needlework.

MR. GOSCHEN is expected to shake the Liberal dust from his feet and join the Tories as a party. It is widely believed that the late Liberal Unionist meeting at Devonshire House marks an important epoch in the history of Lord Hartington's party. The report is that Lord Hartington expressed his belief that the party should once and for all resign all prospect or hope of reuniting with the Gladstonians. Further, that he pointed out to them that their position in future would be virtually on the Conservative side, though they might maintain the outward semblance of an independent party. The Tory chiefs, it is rumoured, are prepared to continue their support of Liberal Unionist candidates at the next general election on the understanding that they will not on any account rejoin the Liberals, but that otherwise that support cannot be guaranteed. Lord Hartington's letter, in which he mentions the probability of Liberal Unionist voters going over to the Tories, is thought to indicate the bent of his own mind, though he is scarcely likely to resign the name of Liberal so long as he can hold on to it ; for the secession would send adrift the Liberals who voted for the Unionists at the last election, but would not vote for avowed Tories.

THE following announcement was, a few weeks since, extensively placarded on enormous posters in the town of Lisburn (Co. Antrim), where a series of Lent lectures was being given in one of the Protestant churches ;—

"Sunday, April 3rd,
THE REVEREND CANON ——
'Descended into Hell.'
You are all affectionately invited."

THE British India Company's steamer Goorkha has reported herself as having been in collision with the French steamer Valdera in the Red Sea, and having put into Suakin. Every one is safe. The British India Company's agents have been prompt in making arrangements of a very liberal nature to suit the convenience of the passengers. It was expected that they would arrive at Aden yesterday, and that from thence they would have their choice of proceeding to their destinations either by the P. and O. steamer Thames direct to Calcutta, or by the mail steamer to Bombay, and thence by rail. The Goorkha, 4,000 tons, is one the finest of the British India fleet.

## MILITARY NEWS.

THE Fifteenth Central Rifle Meeting will be held at Poona in October next.

COLONEL W. KNOX-LEET, V.C., 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry, was placed on the Retired List on the 1st May, on completion of four years' in command.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the continuance of the School of Musketry at Secunderabad, and a class will be formed there for instruction on the 1st September next.

THE next course of Garrison Instruction commences at Poona on the 1st June. Twelve officers, five lieutenants and seven captains, have been ordered to attend.

THE recent Army Warrant regulating promotion and retirement is being digested by the Indian military authorities at Simla. It is understood that in some cases at least of deserving regimental officers appeals for special consideration will be submitted.

IN connection with the mobilisation scheme for placing an army corps on the frontier, careful calculations are being made of the carrying capacity of the Sind-Peshin and Bolan Railways, and special military time tables will be prepared similar to those already in existence for the main lines in India in Mr. David Ross's book on Military Railway Transport.

A REDUCTION has been made in the Judge Advocate-General's Department, Madras, by the absorption of No. 2 Circle, into Nos. 1 and 3, and renumbering of Nos. 3 and 4, as Nos. 2 and 3, respectively. Consequent on this reduction, Captain Welch vacates his appointment, but will officiate in No. 3 Circle until the return of Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw from furlough.

THE Government has sanctioned the formation of a Reserve for the Chota Nagpore Division on the following conditions :—1. Rifles to be issued to the members of the Reserve, to be returned in good condition when the members leave the district or resign. 2. Fifty rounds of ammunition to be allowed, free of cost, and members allowed to purchase extra ammunition at cost price within a maximum of 100 rounds. 3. The simplest and plainest uniform to be adopted, if any is considered necessary. 4. The members belonging to each district to form a section. The districts of each division to form one or two companies according to strength. 5. The Divisional Company to have a full complement of officers. 6. Rifle ranges to be provided at the head-quarters of districts, if possible.

THE following is the "Figure of Merit" of the Army Signallers of Corps in the Bombay Presidency for 1886-87, in Visual signalling :—

| | |
|---|---|
| 7th Dragoon Guards ..... | 100·67 |
| 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment..... | 101·87 |
| 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers ..... | 107·80 |
| 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regt. | 105·25 |
| 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry ... | 83·33 |
| 2nd Gloucestershire Regiment..... | 103·52 |
| 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers..... | 102·19 |

The undermentioned sick and other details, &c. arrived from Rangoon at Madras on Saturday, per I. M. S. Canning, and will be despatched to join their stations as below specified Of the details shown as for Poonamallee and Fort Saint George 73 men, 3 women, 1 child. Convalescents for Wellington and Poonamallee, will proceed to the latter place on disembarkation.—The remainder to Fort St. George, where they will be attached to wing 2nd Bedfordshire Regiment and R.A., respectively. S. W. Borderers—1 officer, 39 men, 1 woman. Munster Fusiliers—18 men. Somerset L. I.—12 men. Hants Regiment—10 men. Rifle Brigade—1 officer, 32 men. R. S. Fusiliers—1 officer, 7 men—2 women, 1 child. Duke's Own R. A.—1 man. 8-1st R. A.—1 man—to Poonamallee and Fort St. George. 29th Regiment M. I.—5 men. 17th Regiment M. I.—5 men. 17th Regiment M. I.—42 men. 15th Regiment M. I.—4 men. 16th Regiment M. I.—3 men. 1st Lancers.—4 men. Sappers.—4 men. 27th Regiment M. I.—4 men. 2nd Hyderabad Contingent—3 men. 3rd Hyderabad Contingent—3 men. 21st Regiment M I.—5 men. 4th Regiment M. I.—3 men. 30th Regiment M. I.—9 men. 23rd Bombay Infantry—1 man. 25th Bombay Infantry—1 man.

## PRESIDENCY BANKS SHARES AS AN INVESTMENT.

THE dividend time is approaching, and the best half for profits will shortly close. What, then, are the rates of dividend which the Presidency Banks have been paying their shareholders for a few years past ; and which Bank offers the greatest inducement to investors ? These are questions of some general interest, which may be investigated with the following facts before us.

The par values of the shares are equal in all the Banks, *viz.*, Rs. 500 each, but the market prices to-day are very different, say—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Bank of Bengal ..... | 860 |
| Bank of Bombay ..... | 762½ |
| Bank of Madras ..... | 655 |

In the first place this considerable difference of fluctuation from the original value has been caused chiefly by the different rates of dividend paid, as we shall find on making a calculation with the view of ascertaining what is the net result to the shareholders, who have bought shares during the period of, say, from 1880 to the present time. A glance at the prices which have ruled during this period would give us an all-round rate of, say, Rs. 840, Rs. 750 and Rs. 650. The rates of dividend which have been paid during the last seven years average in the case of—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Bengal, say ..... | 9½ per cent. |
| Bank of Bombay „ ..... | 8¼ „ |
| Band of Madras „ ..... | 7 „ |

Now these rates show a slight advantage in favour of the Bank of Bengal, because we make the return on the amount invested in the case of the

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Bengal ..... | 5 3-5 per cent. |
| Bank of Bombay „ ..... | 5½ „ |
| Bank of Madras „ ..... | 5 2-5 „ |

This similarity of return on the dissimilar amounts invested brings to light a fact which may not strike the casual observer of the share price lists, in which the Presidency Bank shares and dividends are entered at such different prices and rates ; and the first inference to be drawn from this fact is that shareholders, or rather purchasers of shares, regulate the prices they are prepared to pay for shares more by the return of interest on the money invested, than by the intrinsic value of the stock they purchase. If this be not the case, why do we find the several market values of five hundred rupee shares, quoted at such different prices as Rs. 860, Rs. 762½ and Rs. 655, and the returns on these prices so similar as 5 3-5 to 5 2-5 per cent ? The capital of the Bank are very different :

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Bank of Bengal ..... | 2,00,00,000 |
| Bank of Bombay ..... | 1,00,00,000 |
| Bank of Madras ..... | 50,00,000 |

and the Reserve Funds :

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Bank of Bengal ..... | 43,56,674 |
| Bank of Bombay ..... | 25,00,000 |
| Bank of Madras ..... | 9,25,000 |

Unpaid dividends which are worthy also of consideration when valuing the price of the shares.

The Bank of Bombay has retained the largest amount proportionate to the capital in reserve. The prices of their shares ought on this account to be a little higher, but no doubt there is a counteracting influence somewhere. We may look for it perhaps if we take the gross profits of the Banks, which usually bear little comparison with the capitals of the three Banks. For instance—

| Gross Profit. | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Bank of Bengal... | 35,50,019 per year ending June 1886. |
| Bank of Bombay... | 12,75,864 „ „ „ |
| Bank of Madras... | 9,54,485 „ „ „ |

These items do not quite bring out the explanation we want ; but they help a little, and lead on to the question of expenses of management, which we take in the first instance to be the difference between the gross and the net profits. In order to make the gross profits mentioned, the following amounts were expended :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Bank of Bengal..... | 9,46,700 |
| Bank of Bombay ..... | 4,05,415 |
| Bank of Madras ..... | 5,38,527 |

And now the inquiry becomes a little more complicated, for we find the net profit, or rather what is entered as net profit, to be—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Bank of Bengal..... | 26,03,319 |
| Bank of Bombay ..... | 8,70,449 |
| Bank of Madras ..... | 4,15,958 |

Here, then, is a feature in the business of the Banks which might at first sight appear likely to influence the price of the shares. But the fact of the case is this—that the abstracts of the profit and loss accounts of the three Banks are not made up in similar manner. Included in the Bank of Madras abstract of profit and loss account are the amounts provided for loss on Government Paper, bills, premises, &c, and transfers to Pension Fund, which are not included in the same account of the Banks of Bengal and Bombay. In other words, the Bank of Madras only shows the actual net profit. The Banks of Bengal and Bombay would do well to discontinue to use the term net profit against amounts from which all deductions incurred in working their business have not been made. What accountant would think of stating he had made so much net profit if he had not deducted from the gross profit all charges included, provision for losses estimated, and wear and tear of premises and furniture and transfers to Pension Fund ?

The question of amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks may be an open one, to be taken up later on ; but the question of making the form of accounts for the three Banks identical is one of clearness to the shareholders, and there can be little doubt that the clearest form of account ought to be adopted for the three Banks which work under one form of charter and under similar circumstances only in different parts of the country.

The staff of the three Banks could be similarly paid and pensioned with advantage, and the anomalous sums entered in the reports for salaries and transfers to Pension Fund could be made more in accordance with the other items in the accounts. Such an arrangement would prevent friction as a consequence of the similarity of the exigencies of the three services, and the disparity of the pay, promotion, and pension of the employés.

Annexed are statements, relating to the operations of the Bank of Bombay during the past seven years :—

EXTRACT OF FIGURES FROM THE DIRECTORS' ANNUAL REPORT.

| Years. | Gross profit in Interest, Exchange. | Losses on Government Securities. | Losses on Bad and Doubtful Bills provided for after deducting proceeds in Cash. | Salaries. | Net Profits. | Reserve Fund. | Balance of Profit brought forward from June 1885. | Paid of dividend. | Paid for Shares about 30th June. | No. of Steamers. | Total of Liabilities. | Deposits. | Investments. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1880 | 11,03,160 | .... | .... | 2,06,595 | 7,75,365 | 22,00,000 | 6,44,210 | 7½ | 750 | 8 | 1,00,16,539 | 2,77,67,729 | 2,41,19,894 |
| 1881 | 12,33,190 | .... | .... | 2,06,707 | 8,44,010 | 23,00,000 | 8,25,807 | 8 | 770 | 8 | 1,43,46,231 | 3,18,00,377 | 3,18,65,577 |
| 1882 | 10,15,709 | .... | .... | 2,30,779 | 12,10,023 | 23,25,000 | 10,00,189 | 9½ | 785 | 8 | 1,60,93,122 | 3,71,62,894 | 2,84,35,71 |
| 1883 | 11,90,966 | .... | .... | 3,02,906 | 8,90,639 | 23,75,000 | 6,51,130 | 7½ | 791 | 8 | 3,73,22,856 | 2,62,85,709 | 2,69,80,103 |
| 1884 | 10,16,537 | 40,571 | 60,000 | 2,88,610 | 12,17,825 | 24,25,000 | 9,14,573 | 9½ | 790 | 8 | 3,53,96,293 | 2,62,67,603 | 2,68,71,95 |
| 1885 | 11,55,615 | 90,000 | .... | 2,89,854 | 7,72,151 | 25,00,000 | 6,11,825 | 7½ | 750 | 8 | 3,84,11,300 | 2,62,62,904 | 2,68,73,158 |
| 1886 | 12,75,884 | 35,000 | .... | 3,00,290 | 8,70,449 | 25,00,000 | 6,61,274 | 8 | 750 | 8 | 3,95,67,715 | 2,63,08,280 | 2,88,97,499 |

## PRICES OF BANK OF BOMBAY SHARES.

| | | 1880 | 1881 | 1882 | 1883 | 1884 | 1885 | 1886 | 1887 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 7 | 695 | 740 | 740 | 791 | 736 | 703 | 723 | 747 |
| „ | 14 | 695 | 736 | 741 | 787 | 767 | 705 | 723 | 750 |
| „ | 21 | 675 | 736 | 750 | 788 | 760 | 705 | 720 | 750 |
| „ | 28 | 690 | 736 | 741 | 774 | 747 | 703 | 722 | 751 |
| February | 4 | 690 | 735 | 741 | 771 | 747 | 702 | 725 | 753 |
| „ | 11 | 685 | 727 | 742 | 768 | 742 | 705 | 715 | 751 |
| „ | 18 | 685 | 730 | 770 | 768 | 747 | 705 | 717 | 720 |
| „ | 25 | 677 | 730 | 762 | 768 | 753 | 705 | 713 | 721 |
| March | 4 | 680 | 730 | 762 | 767 | 761 | 709 | 715 | 721 |
| „ | 11 | 6-0 | 731 | 758 | 762 | 767 | 707 | 715 | 724 |
| „ | 18 | 671 | 731 | 762 | 765 | 761 | 707 | 715 | 732 |
| „ | 25 | 682 | 737 | 765 | 767 | 765 | 709 | 715 | 742 |
| April | 1 | 682 | 743 | 768 | 765 | 765 | 709 | 720 | 742 |
| „ | 8 | 682 | 745 | 773 | 766 | 762 | 695 | 715 | 743 |
| „ | 15 | 687 | 745 | 775 | 762 | 765 | 699 | 720 | 742 |
| „ | 22 | 697 | 745 | 778 | 769 | 762 | 695 | 720 | 740 |
| „ | 29 | 700 | 745 | 780 | 767 | 759 | 697 | 717 | 740 |
| May | 6 | 701 | 750 | 781 | 761 | 760 | 700 | 718 | 742 |
| „ | 13 | 710 | 747 | 780 | 762 | .... | .... | 718 | .. |
| „ | 20 | 712 | 742 | 767 | 780 | 762 | 710 | 717 | .. |
| „ | 27 | 716 | 747 | 790 | 785 | 762 | 712 | 715 | .. |
| June | 3 | 726 | 772 | 784 | 784 | 764 | 714 | 715 | .. |
| „ | 10 | 735 | 772 | 793 | 781 | 762 | 733 | 722 | .. |
| „ | 17 | 733 | 776 | 797 | 781 | 793 | 745 | 722 | .. |
| „ | 24 | 745 | 767 | 789 | 782 | 747 | 722 | 722 | .. |
| July | 1 | 743 | 770 | 783 | 781 | 760 | 709 | 720 | .. |
| „ | 8 | 741 | 781 | 785 | 780 | 783 | .... | 720 | .. |
| „ | 15 | 739 | 769 | 787 | 788 | 754 | 723 | 720 | .. |
| „ | 22 | 707 | 780 | 780 | 788 | 747 | 722 | 720 | .. |
| „ | 29 | 703 | 787 | 780 | 797 | 747 | 722 | 720 | .. |
| August | 5 | 695 | 760 | 781 | 783 | 736 | 705 | 720 | .. |
| „ | 12 | 696 | 742 | 760 | 735 | 60 | 727 | 7 8 | .. |
| „ | 19 | 709 | 739 | 760 | 730 | 727 | 727 | 703 | .. |
| „ | 26 | 707 | 738 | 750 | 735 | 735 | 727 | 712 | .. |
| September | 2 | 695 | 720 | 760 | 761 | 748 | 723 | 713 | .. |
| „ | 9 | 697 | 722 | 770 | .. | .. | 727 | 713 | .. |
| „ | 16 | 709 | 730 | 770 | .. | .. | 727 | 717 | .. |
| „ | 23 | 740 | 735 | 771 | 755 | 735 | 725 | 720 | .. |
| „ | 30 | 740 | 735 | 772 | 760 | 755 | 725 | 720 | .. |
| October | 7 | 703 | 735 | 772 | 760 | 761 | 726 | 725 | .. |
| „ | 14 | 707 | 733 | 775 | 760 | 761 | 722 | 725 | .. |
| „ | 21 | 707 | 732 | 778 | 758 | 760 | 722 | 725 | .. |
| „ | 28 | 710 | 733 | 746 | 747 | 760 | 720 | 728 | .. |
| November | 4 | 710 | 732 | 776 | 747 | 757 | 720 | 728 | .. |
| „ | 11 | 725 | 737 | 790 | 762 | 757 | 715 | 728 | .. |
| „ | 18 | 727 | 737 | 790 | 762 | 757 | 712 | 728 | .. |
| „ | 25 | 733 | 740 | 788 | 760 | 760 | 718 | 725 | .. |
| December | 2 | 727 | 747 | 781 | 760 | 760 | 721 | 727 | .. |
| „ | 9 | 723 | 747 | 788 | 760 | 761 | 715 | 727 | .. |
| „ | 16 | 740 | 747 | 785 | 760 | 766 | 725 | 740 | .. |
| „ | 23 | 740 | 742 | 787 | 766 | 762 | 729 | 745 | .. |
| „ | 30 | 740 | 745 | .. | .. | 762 | 726 | .. | .. |

## THE DERBY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Merry Hampton ..... | 1 |
| The Baron ..... | 2 |
| Martley ..... | 3 |

THE Derby, the greatest of all great English races, was run yesterday at Epsom Downs with the result which is given above. Perhaps never was greater interest taken in the event than has been the case this year. For many weeks past, speculation as to the probable winner has been rife, and though the majority of tipsters foretold the success of the Baron, Enterprise was not without staunch friends, who maintained to the last that had he started his victory would have been an easy one. But the tipsters were considerably out of it, for the palm has been carried of by an unpopular, indeed an unknown two-year old, which never ran before. The winning of the Derby, as the *Standard* remarked the other day, means a great deal more than actual success in the chief race of the year. It may likely implies the foundation, or it may be the continuation and strengthening, of an equine dynasty, descendants from which recruit the Turf, and in many cases do valuable service in less public careers. Any event which tends to throw light upon the Derby has, therefore, a special importance. The Derby is a race over which even non-sporting men will venture in a "sweep," and with such positive assurance that "Baron" was to carry all before him, those who had the misfortune to draw Aintree, Martley or Blanchland "edged" rather than risk the loss of their stake. The Baron's chances were looked upon—not as chances—but almost as indisputable claims to success. Unfortunately for them, however, he was beaten His lordship, from Tantrums by Xenophon, by Lord Rosebery's stud-horse, was certainly a bargain at Mr. Fern, as Mrs. Vigors, his owner, pleases to style herself, as he was bought from Mr. Pollin for £130, while his dam was purchased for the pitiably small sum of £15. Yet, notwithstanding these humiliating circumstances, the Baron until now held what turf writers delight to call an unbeaten certificate. His friends who are, of course, entitled to say ugly things of him, declare him to be a lazy colt, and disinclined to leave his horses, but they add, too, that he beats good and bad in much the same fashion. His enemies say The Baron has not yet put on record a first-class performance, and that he has been hard pressed by third-raters. Many were not wholly satisfied with his finish on the Ancaster Mile, when Webb most certainly had to ask him to quit the moderate Carrasco. And again, though he excels in massive grandeur, in short, a specimen of the weight-carrying racer. The Baron's forelegs are said to be straighter than those usually, if not always, found in Derby winners. There can be no doubt, a turf writer remarked, "about his having soared at home at Kempton when winning the Woodcote Stakes, but this was a poor test, inasmuch as Sir Galahad, whom on-lookers for part of the race thought as speedy as the Champion, finished second. Another thing, The Baron goes with a swinging and possibly monotonous stride, which is hardly suggestive of the requisite activity to take his place at a critical juncture, and though I should hesitate in opposing him on a straight away course against any of his age, I doubt his being endowed with the dash and quickness of the really high-class Epsom performer. On the other hand, I do not believe for a moment in the reliability of judging The Baron by those heads, half lengths, or lengths by which he has beaten his rivals, and allowing, say, 2lbs, 7lbs, or even 10lbs, as calculated to equalise matters. But I do believe in The Baron being a thoroughly sound, game, staying, and first-class colt on his own course, and more's the pity that his name should be missing from the Leger entries." At Lewes last year, The Baron accomplished his best performance. He was then vastly superior to Florentine, not to mention the latter's advantage of 10lbs., but on that day Florentine was beaten by opponents whom he could have left standing still later in the season.

The Baron's previous achievements were all creditable At Newmarket, on the 14th April, he won the Craven Stakes. He ran four times as a two-year old—(1) at Newmarket second Spring Meeting in May : won Maiden Plate, five furlongs, by a head, carrying 9st., beating Lugiana, 8st. 11lbs., Penrhyn, 9st. ; (2) at Epsom Summer Meeting : won Woodcote Stakes, six furlongs, by a length, carrying 8st. 12lbs., beating an indifferent field in 1 min. 24 secs. ; (3) at Kempton Park Summer Meeting : won International Two-year Old Plate, five furlongs, carrying 9st. 8lbs., beating the Celandine colt, 8st. 6lbs., Isosceles, 8st. 6lbs., and others—a head separated the first, second and third ; (4) at Lewes Summer Meeting : won Astley Stakes T. Y. C., carrying 9 st. 7lbs., beating Canterbury, 8st. 11lbs. St. Mary, 9st 3lbs. and Florentine, 8st. 11lbs.

With the writer above-quoted, Enterprise was always first favorite, and to his mind framed more like a Derby winner than The Baron. "For if lacking the rough-and-ready somewhat hunter-like moulding of the Irish-bred three year old, Sterling's son has power enough and to spare for all racing requirements, more quality, and I distinctly prefer his fore legs. Again, he who takes the slightest exception to the manner in which Enterprise won the Two Thousand must be a hypercritical being, and whatever The Baron may be capable of, he had never accomplished anything fit to be compared with the easy victory achieved by Enterprise on the Rowley Mile. He further averred the Enterprise still stands out the most thoroughly tested colt of his age.

Enterprise however has a "strong will of his own," and has been given to shirking his work. Naturally, therefore, the public lost confidence in him. But he had started five times, and won twice—(1) at Ascot Meeting in June : when he won the New Stakes, T. Y. C., carrying 8st. 10lbs. and beating Fresh Water, 8st. 11lbs., Freedom 8st. 8lbs. and The Rector, 8st. 10lbs., in 1 min. 15 secs ; (2) at Windsor July Meeting, carrying 9st. 5lbs., ran second to Stockworth ; (3) at Newmarket July Meeting : won July Stakes, T. Y. C., carrying 9st., beating Hugo, 9st., and St. Mary, 8st. 11lbs. ; (4) at Newmarket second October Meeting, six furlongs, carrying 9st. 3lb., ran second to Florentine, 9st. ; (5) at Newmarket Houghton Meeting, October, carrying 9st. 2lbs, ran second to Reve d'Or, 8st.

Martley began his career, by finishing second, beaten four lengths by Gallinule, with Maxim at his head, for the National Breeders' Produce Stakes on the Eclipse day, and though victorious on his second essay he only just got home at Kempton, giving 5lb to Iosceles and receiving that amount of weight from Phil, who is turn at Doncaster, with a change

But it appears to me to be open to much the same objection *mutatis mutandis* as the one I have last dealt with—if treated as the basis of our movement.

Having thus eliminated what I think are not proper objects for our Committee's exertions, I will now proceed to state precisely what I conceive to be proper objects. I think our object should be to take such steps as may be necessary to prevent Rukhmabai—and when I speak of Rukhmabai, I speak of her as representing all persons situated as she is—from being *imprisoned* for disobedience to the decree for "restitution." The Committee should not say that the marriage is not binding or ought not to be enforced, because the parties to it were infants or children when it took place; the Committee should not say that the marriage is not binding or ought not to be enforced, because the parties to it did not consent to it; the Committee should not say that the marriage is not binding or ought not to be enforced, because the parties have never completed it by living together. Upon all these points or any of them, if the Committee adopted them, it would be quite impossible for me to co-operate with them. I should on the contrary feel it my duty to oppose them. But what I think the Committee should say is, assuming the marriage to be binding at law, as it is by the custom and usages of the community to which the parties belong; assuming further that such a marriage should be enforced in certain ways; it ought not to be enforced by the penalty of imprisonment. Even in the case of imprisonment for debt, the tendency of enlightened opinion is against it. The Legislature in England has abolished it, almost entirely; the Indian Legislature is about to abolish it to a certain extent, and within certain parts of the Empire. And that being so; and it being further shown that even in the English Courts from the practice of which this mode of enforcement of "restitution" decrees was originally derived, the Legislature has now abolished it; the Committee ought to say that the Indian Legislature is now directly called upon to take the step in relation to conjugal obligations which I have above indicated. That seems to me to be the line which alone we can properly take. And if I am right in this view, the change of Law required is not in the case of Hindus only, but also of Mahomedans, Parsees, and Christians; it is required not merely in cases of infant or early marriages but also of adult marriages; it is required not only in cases of marriages without consent, but of marriages where the fullest consent has been given; and it is required not merely in cases of "restitution" inaccurately so called, but also in cases of what is properly called "restitution."

There is one point in relation to this change of the Law which is worthy of consideration. It is not one on which I myself am very keen, but it may be of practical use to throw out a hint on the subject. I have no doubt that there is a very genuine feeling of alarm in some quarters as to the possible or probable effects of a change in the Law, even to the narrow extent I have indicated above. It is thought that the penalty of attachment of property must in many cases be very inadequate, in some perfectly nugatory. This I think is quite true But even though I think so, I am not afraid of the consequences which loom so large before the nervous eyes of some of my friends. I believe that in spite of the defects alleged against our system—defects some of which I for one am not in the least unwilling to admit in the most public, emphatic and unreserved manner—in spite, I say, of those defects, our Hindu households will be found to be, in actual fact quite as well constituted—when you have due regard to the other differences of conditions—as households among the Christian or other communities which are free from those particular defects. For instance, although among us young men do not find themselves wives, nor young women husbands; and although it is not by their own consent that boys and girls among us become husbands or wives; still I have no reason to think that Hindu husbands and wives, having become such, get on through the world together with anything less than the smoothness and mutual love and affection which characterize married couples under other system. And, therefore, I am not at all afraid of the bugbear which frightens some of my brethren, viz: that the abolition of the tangible, definite awe-inspiring remedy of imprisonment will weaken the force of the marriage obligation. I am not afraid of it. But it may be worthy of consideration whether as a compromise to be immediately brought into actual practice, it may not be desirable in this period of transition to lay down not that imprisonment shall in no case be awarded for disobedience to a decree for "restitution," but only that ordinarily it shall not be awarded. So that if in any individual case the Court having regard to all the circumstances thinks that no other punishment than imprisonment will be adequate it may in its discretion award imprisonment. It seems to me that Legislation in this sense cannot be reasonably objected to, and will be for all practical purposes quite sufficient.

I should like to add just one word in regard to a point that was made at our last meeting. It was said that the Indian Legislature will according to its 'traditional' policy decline to move in this matter unless in some way constrained to do so. This is probably true. And I am quite willing to see public opinion in England pressed into the service of the objects I have indicated. At the same time, I must own, that what has appeared in some of the English papers on this subject impresses me so unfavourably, shows to my mind, so complete a misconception of the true conditions of the problem, that while I am willing to accept aid from that quarter, I am not prepared to deviate a hair's breadth from the path which lies plainly before us in order to secure that aid. I should rather make some concessions—even though I thought them not quite reasonable—in order to reconcile public opinion in India to our objects, than adopt any special steps which might secure us the support of English public opinion, if at the same time it exposed us to more or less reasonable misconception here. Upon this ground, I should be disposed to give my voice against an appeal to the Privy Council, as a means of operating on English opinion. As regards the suggestion which was thrown out at our last meeting, that the Indian Legislature would decline to move, until a judgment of the Privy Council was obtained uphold ing the views of the Bombay Court, I must say that this would be so unreasonable a course that I am unwilling to think the Legislature will adopt it. The unanimous opinion of such Judges as Sir Charles Sargent and Mr. Justice Bayley, and the present Sir Maxwell Melvill and Mr. Justice West—all of whom have considered and decided this question, and have in doing so relied, among other authorities on a judgment of the Privy Council itself—seems to me to afford as strong a basis for legislative action as any judgment of the Privy Council could do.

Such are my views on the subject with which our Committee has undertaken to deal. These views I expressed briefly, of course, and only in substance o Mr. M. M. Bhownugree when he first asked me to join this Committee. To these views I still adhere, and I cannot at present see any direction in which I should be prepared to go any length beyond the limits I have sketched out. I had intended to write down my views in this way immediately after our last meeting. But I did not feel the urgency of the call to write them down until Mr. Raghunath Rao's letter was published. Now, however, I think the call is urgent. Hitherto the criticisms upon us have taken as their text what our Committee has never said or done, and therefore we could well afford to ignore or disregard such criticisms. At all events I was prepared to disregard them to some extent. But now when one distinguished and venerable gentleman joins our number on a certain publicly announced basis, it becomes necessary as publicly to say whether that basis is adopted only by himself, or whether the whole Committee adopts it in common with him. If the Committee does not adopt it, that does not prevent Mr. Raghunath Rao from nevertheless adhering to his own opinion, as it will not prevent other individual members from holding their own individual opinions on that or any other part of the question before us. But if the Committee as a whole does adopt it, I shall deem it my duty to reconsider my position as a member of the body.

April 24. K. T. TELANG.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 24th May, 1887.

*Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·793 |
| Temperature of the Air | 85·1 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 76·5 |
| Dew Point | 73·2 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·679 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) | 2·6 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) | 91·1 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) | 80·7 |
| General Directions of Wind* | W, WNW. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* | 276 |

* From midnight to midnight.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 8s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo American Drug Co., Limited, 59, Farringdon road London.

## DHULEEP SINGH AND THE BRITISH SUPREMECY IN INDIA.

A PUNJAB gentleman, while on a trip to Europe, had an interview at Paris in December last with Dhuleep Singh, who seems to have been very garrulous and communicative. The following account of the conversation which took place on that occasion appears in the *Lahore Tribune*:—

"Maharaja Dhuleep Singh called on me during my residence at Paris on the 22nd of December last in the Hotel de Londres et New York. He looked stout and strong. His manly and handsome countenance bore the impress of thoughtful anxiety. He talked with me in Panjabi, which he speaks very fluently and much better than I. My first question was, what induced him to turn against the British Government. He replied: 'I was loyal to the backbone, I was a staunch Conservative, and deadly against the Indian policy of Lord Ripon. I never cared for India, nor for her people. I never dreamt of the Punjab throne. I was compelled to turn against the Government by the dishonest and shabby treatment I received from their hands. I simply demanded justice; but the Government, instead of doing me justice, disgraced me. I implored the Government to increase my pension according to the terms of the treaty, and it was refused. I then spent a large amount of money in making enquiries about my private property, and presented an application to Lord Salisbury praying for its restoration to me, but Lord Salisbury, whose political follower I was, rejected my petition summarily, and said that the Government had no jurisdiction to make enquiry into my application. As my family increased, and with it my expenditure, I thought it advisable to go to India and to settle there permanently, as I knew that living in India was very cheap. I had no political object in view in coming to India, but had a mind to pass the remaining days of my life in a very quiet and secluded way in Madras. I submitted to the order of the Government not to visit the Punjab; though it was a stigma on my proved and tried loyalty. I sailed from London for India with the permission of the Government, but, to my surprise, I was arrested and disgraced at Aden without a warrant and without sufficient cause. The letter, which was a friendly letter only, was taken or a political letter by the short-sighted Government, and the word "*Wah Guru ji ki Futteh*" was taken as a war cry, while it was only a complimentary phrase. I entreated the Government to appoint a Commission to enquire into my guilt for which I was arrested, but the Government would not hear, so a subject of England was deprived of his liberty without any cause and without a warrant—the warrant was obtained long after my arrest. While in Aden, I was put to unnecessary restrictions, and every letter of mine was opened by the Resident. The climate of Aden made me severely ill, and when I wrote the 2nd letter published in a Bombay paper I was in very bad health. My second question was why he had changed his religion. He told me that he had no Political object in view in changing his religion, he thoroughly studied his ancestral religion and found it far superior to the Christian religion. Besides Christians as a class were Christians only in name, but not in practice. They were the most dishonest people on the face of the earth and always ready to crush the weak and poor. I was disgusted with them, and therefore left their religion. The Government had no right to interfere with the religion of any body. Then I made him distinctly understand that he should not expect any help from the Punjab. The country has not and cannot have any sympathy with him against her Majesty's Government, he should therefore reconcile himself with the Government. He said he would be very glad to do so, but he could not any how go to England as he was sure of being arrested if he went there. I interrupted him and advised him to secure a promise of freedom, and he said he would never trust in the promises of a Christian nation. His experience of 32 years' residence amongst them said that he was not wrong, and therefore he had no other remedy but to take steps against the British Government. He believed he would not succed, but he would consider himself most happy if he died in making attempts to turn the Government out of India."

## THE CROPS IN THE BERARS.

THE report on the prospects of the wheat crop in Berar, for the season 1886-87 is as follows:—

"The total area under wheat is shown to be 933,938 acres against an assumed normal area of 807,305 acres. This indicates an excess of 15 per cent. "The estimates are however right in representing the crop over a considerable area of the Province to have been very far from a good one. "A considerable area of linseed was sown much earlier than usual. With the commencement of October, however, rainy weather set in, and in some places exceptionally heavy falls occurred. This secured the prospects of the rabi sowings, but did an immense amount of damage to the area on which linseed had been previously sown. A large proportion of this area was then ploughed up and resown with wheat. This occasioned a considerable waste of seed grain. But the fresh sowings were made under far more favourable conditions, and this late rain also enabled the people to sow a large amount of land with wheat which would otherwise have remained fallow. On the other hand, the rainfall of the ordinary monsoon season had been over a large area of the Province so short that the wheat crop suffered from lack of moisture, and in some places, principally in the Buldana district, the severe and exceptional cold which followed the late rains induced an attack of rust which did considerable damage. "The gross outturn for the province is put at 3,735,752 maunds, calculated as was done last year by taking the average outturn per acre at 4 maunds. The estimate of last season's production amounted to 3,234,000 maunds: this year's outturn is represented to be 15 per cent. more than that of last year. The outturn was largest in Amraoti, and the adjoining district of Ellichpur, where the outturn was on the area sown above the average. It reached the average in the Akola and Buldana districts, but over the remainder of the Province fell rather short of it. In one district the deficiency is shown to be as low as 4 annas in the rupee. "The total exports for 1885-86 amounted to 1,221,009 maunds, as compared with 551,861 maunds in the preceding year. These figures show the position which the Hyderabad Assigned Districts are gradually attaining amongst the wheat producing tracts in India; but doubtless all exported wheat is not grown in Berar alone, but makes use of our excellent means of communication to reach the railway line. During the nine months ending December 1886 export reaches the figure of 1,637,598 maunds.

THE report on the linseed crop for the season 1886-87 is as follows "The area covered by the crop of linseed during 1886-87 was 386,376 acres as compared with 618,224 in the previous year. The quantity of land for each district of the Province exhibits a deficiency of 37·5 per cent., and can be readily accounted for by the failure of last season's crop, and to the cultivators having suffered heavy losses. The figures differ from those given in the forecast of February last, but are believed to be more reliable. It is however probable that the area was somewhat less than it would have been had the sowing season been entirely favourable. The monsoon rains ceased early, and over as considerable area the seed was sown in ground too dry for proper germination, although the sowings were pushed on earlier than usual. Heavy and unseasonably late rain fell in October when a large area of ground had only just been sown, and the seed not having had time to germinate rotted in the ground. These rains did great injury to these sowings and a large area was then resown with wheat. "It will be observed that the estimates of outturn are in some cases very low indeed. Over large tracts the crop was a total failure. In Amraoti, Akola and Basseim the damage was less severe but the outturn is generally a poor one. In short the linseed crop has been affected in its area and outturn by the character of the season in much the same way as the wheat crop, but the injury which it sustained from blight was still more severe. The aggregate outturn has been set down at 386,376 maunds or 13,799 tons at the rate of one maund per acre. "An idea of the shortness of last year's crop may be gathered from the fact that the exports of linseed by rail between April and December 1886 have only amounted to 459,899 maunds, against 997,722 maunds during the corresponding period of the former year. The following figures show the exports during the two preceding years.—1884-85 1,402,735, maunds, 1885-86 1,224,932 maunds. But if the estimate of outturn for 1886-87 now submitted has been correctly arrived at, the amount of linseed which will be available for export during the next 12 months will show a very considerable decrease over the figures of the two previous years."

APRIL HEAT.—In the review of the weather for the month of April published in Saturday's *Gazette of India* it is observed:—"Temperature was subject to considerable oscillations during the month. In Bengal, the east of the Central Provinces, a large part of the North-Western Provinces, and in the south of the peninsula the mean temperature, owing to frequent showers, was below the average, but in all other parts of the country, more particularly in the North-West, it was above. At Rawalpindi the mean was at 7°, at Peshawar 5°, and at Mooltan and Lahore 4°, higher than usual."

## BENGAL.

SWIMMING BATH.—A new swimming bath is to be constructed in Calcutta near the Chandpal Ghaut.

CALCUTTA SWIMMING BATH.—It is satisfactory to learn that matters are progressing favourably for the construction and opening of this much-talked of scheme. One of the difficulties appears to have been the selection of a site, for even after one had been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor and the military authorities, including the Commander-in-Chief, at the north-east corner of the Eden Gardens, the Viceroy objected to this site, and suggested that the bath should be made at the tanks near Chandpal Ghat. Messrs. Mackintosh Burn & Co., the well-known builders of this city, have been entrusted with the erection of the edifice, and work will be at once commenced. The bath is to measure 100 feet in length by 34 feet in breadth, and is to be fitted with every convenience in the shape of dressing rooms, &c., and should therefore prove a very favourite place of resort. More money is still required to meet the full cost of the bath.—*Englishman.*

DEATHS FROM HEAT-APOPLEXY.—The heat in Calcutta must be great, judging by the following report of deaths from heat apoplexy in one day which appear in the *Indian Daily News*:—"On Wednesday last, William Cole, second steward on board the s. s. Capella, while cleaning out the saloon passage at 1-30 p. m., complained of the heat, and falling down on the deck, fainted. He was immediately attended to by the ship's doctor, but died an hour after. The same day, a man, named Fisher, cook on board the ship Godiva, was struck down with heat apoplexy, and died in the dhoolie on his way to the General Hospital. Two horses of the Tramway Company were also struck down by the heat, one in Dhuruntollah Street and the other in Lall Bazar. The hind quarters of one of the animals were paralysed, and the Veterinary Surgeon of the Company, who was sent for, decided that the horse would have to be shot."

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 14th of May there were 155 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 29·6 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 165 deaths, and the death-rate was 19·8 per thousand. There were deaths from small-pox, 21 from cholera, 41 from fevers, 17 from tetanus, and 3 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—0 Non-Asiatics, 3 Mixed Races, 99 Hindus, 48 Mohamedans, and 5 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 14th of May was 155, against 165 and 202 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 5. There were 21 deaths from cholera against 28 and 60 in the two preceding weeks; the number is less than the average of the past quinquenium by 41. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 41 and 7 respectively against 52 and 11 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 18·6 per mille per annum, against 29.1, the mean of the last five years.

## MADRAS.

EUROPEAN SOLDIERS IN TROUBLE.—At the Black Town Presidency Magistrate's Court, on Monday, two Privates of the F Company Badfordshire Regiment were charged, the first with being in possession of a gold chain with gold pencil case attached of the value of Rs. 120, and the second with voluntarily assisting in its disposal. On the 5th of last month both accused went into the Shroff's Bazaar in Black Town where second accused offered the chain to a Shroff named Annasawmy. A bargain was struck for Rs. 70 and the Shroff asking for a guarantee the first accused wrote out a receipt and on its being handed to the Shroff he took him and gave him the security he asked for, but the Shroff refused to accompany him. Second accused said he was present when his companion received the chain, and he was endeavouring to effect a sale for it. Serjeant Lupprian arrested them, got the chain from second accused and on the matter being reported to the Deputy Commissioner of Police he directed them to be put on their trial. The Postmaster of the Post Office said he registered the accused Receipts for the months of September and October last but found none signed by Private O'Neill. His Worship said as they were unable to account satisfactorily as to how they came by the chain, he sentenced each to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

## SOUTH AFRICAN VIEW OF IMPERIAL CONFEDERATION.

THE *Nineteenth Century* for April contains a very forcible and instructive article by a member of the Cape Legislature, the Hon'ble Mr. Merriman, on the practical impossibility of getting the Colonies to surrender any portion of their present independence with a view to federation:—

Nearly every one is agreed, or, at any rate, professes to be agreed, that the closer union of the British Empire on some systematised plan giving to the several self-governing colonies a share in the continuous national life is desirable; yet every year makes it less and less probable that those communities will for any length of time continue to form part of the same political system. The statesman must be blind who refuses to read the lesson that is daily taught by the adoption by one colony after another of protective tariffs for the express purpose of shutting out the manufactures of Great Britain, regardless of the fact that by doing so they are sowing the seeds of the trade that constitutes the lifeblood of the mother State. The reason given for the policy that prompts the action is in every instance the same—to create and foster industries which shall render the colony that is wise enough to lean on protection, independent of foreign, that is of British, supplies; and it forms a curious commentary on the imperial policy of union that the strongest argument ever adduced in favour of the latter indifference on the part of many colonial communities to immigration, and in some cases the positive opposition by the governing democracy to the introduction of fresh settlers to share their privileges and to lower their wages, tell the same tale—that it is useless to believe that colonists are prepared out of mere motherly love to find homes for their starving kindred across the sea, however ready they may be to welcome those who can bring some money in their pockets to increase the colonial store.

Other causes there are in progress that tend to set the younger communities further away from the old country, but they are less apparent perhaps than those mentioned above, and more difficult to deal with in proportion as their development is gradual and obscure. The growing dissimilarity of all social relations arising out of the altered basis of society, and the varying effect of climate on the physical and moral nature of the citizens in different colonies, are in themselves causes of divergence which tend to widen the gulf fixed by nature itself between the antipodes. It is true that, to some extent, the same causes of divergence exist in the United States, and that there, for a very limited period as yet, be it remembered, they have been overborne by the federal tie, binding elements apparently dissimilar in one national life.

In the United States, however, apart from the fact that the successful experiment is only twenty years old, and that it follows upon eighty years of constant wrangling, wound up by the bloodiest civil war on record, we have the element of propinquity, which in some degree softens and shades off the physical elements of climate and distance. In a certain sense the New England man is a neighbour of his fellow-citizen who lives in Mississippi, and it is possible for them to meet on common ground; but in the case of the distant and scattered portions of the British Empire the tide of circumstance sets the other way. They have not a common origin, they have not the same laws, and in many other respects they are seperated by social differences as wide as the oceans that roll between them. Canada is to some extent French, Australia is English, and South Africa is Dutch, and at the end of a hundred years hence, it is difficult to believe that much common national feeling will be possible between a citizen of Canada, with its social and national life, based on conditions arising out of a rigorous climate and a six months' winter, and an Australian accustomed to perpetual summer, or between a South African, a member of an aristocracy of colour, accustomed to have all labour performed by a race of hewers of wood and drawers of water, and a citizen of New Zealand, which will by that time have developed into democracy of working man. Strong will the bond of union have to be to overcome the centrifugal tendency of nature itself, and skilfully contrived the federal pact which is to call into being a national life among elements so dissimilar. Yet if we put these difficulties on one side as concerning the future rather than the present, and if we manage to turn the British Empire into the British Commonwealth, we are only on the fringe of the obstacles that beset this great question.

It is of no sort of use to go about preaching to the British taxpayer that a federation of the British Empire means a continuance and a development of the manufacturing supremacy of Great Britain, or, to adopt the expression generally used, that it will secure her a market in her own possessions, for it will do nothing of the kind. Canada and New Zealand, to say nothing of Victoria, mean to secure their own markets and to compete in others, and with cheap material, cheap food, and cheap land, who shall say them nay? At any rate anything that could alte this determination, anything like free trade among British communities, will have to be accompanied by protection against the rest of the world, and will involve a recasting of the fiscal system, and an abandonment of cherished theories little dreamed of in the philosophy of its advocates.

Neither is it wise to insist overmuch on arguments drawn from the bigness of the British Empire and from its wonderful growth and expansion, for that growth, confined as it has been almost entirely to the last forty years, present some strange features that may well call for serious consideration. During that time the population of the self-governing dependencies of Great Brittain has increased from three million to nine million souls, and in certain directions the achievements of this handful of people have been prodigious. They have produced gold and precious stones to the value of 350,000,000l. (three hundred and fifty million pounds sterling), they have managed to borrow in addition to this adventitious source of wealth £160,000,000., and they have disposed of public lands to the value of 40,000,000l. more. In all, over and above the proceeds of the ordinary industries of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, and in addition to the vast sums granted on private credit, they have derived from other sources the gigantic sum of five hundred and fifty millions sterling (550,000,000l.), which has had quite as much as the protecting and fostering care of the mother-country to do in building up that fabric of greatness that we are all so proud of.

It must not be forgotten that to the production of gold and gems, the borrowing of money, and the lavish disposal of land, there is a limit which may possibly be approaching, and that the drying up or even the considerable contraction of these sources of revenue, both in the colonies and by reaction in the mother-country, will create economical questions of the greatest importance in their bearing on the prosperity and development of the Empire.

It is a poor thing, however, if we are driven to find in the mere size and wealth of the British Empire the best and strongest reasons for its continuance, and it is somewhat strange that those who base the strength of their cause on a sentiment should try to support it almost entirely by arguments founded on the material side of the question. This attempt to combine sentiment and business is doomed to failure, for unfortunately it cuts both ways; and to colonists the idea of union for the purpose of securing the manufacturing monopoly of Great Britian by preserving the colonial markets does not in any respect strike a popular keynote, and is, in fact, far more likely to make for discord than for unity.

Fortunately there are other features belonging to the British Empire more worthy of admiration, though perhaps less striking, than the tables of exports and imports which record the ebb and flow of its material wealth, or even than the long list of loans which speak for the enterprise of colonists and the confidence of the mother-country.

It is the true glory of England to have planted over the face of the world communities growing into nations, where English ideas of public duty and of justice to all classes of men are the model and the rule of men. She has given to her children forms of government which, however much they may, on occasions, give only too good cause to the enemies of freedom to blaspheme, do, however, at the same time give promise of rational orderly freedom, and secure, for those who enjoy them, a mean between autocracy and socialism for the future. To have done this is surely England's chiefest work, and it is one the record of which will never die, though the colonies separate from her to-morrow, and she herself become the second Holland that the prophets of evil are fond of foretelling as her doom. To continue the good work of the establishment of rational freedom and peaceful development in the hopes that the mother country may renew her youth in the new lands, and that the sober common sense of the English people may derive some lessons from kindred communities, where the great social problems which press for settlement in the old country are unknown, is a result that one may hope for from the continued union of the British Empire; and it is one from which both the mother State and her dependencies will reap much advantage. The material arguments upon which the advocates of Imperial federation rest their case will scarcely hold water.

## MR. BALFOUR AND THE IRISH MEMBERS ON "DISORDER.'

THE House of Commons resumed Committee on the Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill, on May 2.

On Clause 1, providing that when the Attorney-General believes that any offence has been committed in a proclaimed district he may direct a resident magistrate to hold an inquiry.

Mr. T Healy moved to omit the words, "in a proclaimed district," and stated that if that were carried he would have to insert "Kerry, the city of Londonderry, and Belfast," in which last place he said there had been more killed and wounded in the last six months than in the whole of Ireland during the last six years. He asked if Belfast was to be excluded, when some poor rack-rented place in the south of Ireland would be brought under the Bill.

Mr. Balfour replied that the Act would be applied to those parts of Ireland where crime existed to a sufficient amount to justify the application of its provisions. The hon. member must see that the consequential amendment which he promised was utterly inconsistent with the clause and with the whole spirit and scope of the measure. He would at once assure the hon. gentleman that the Government would exercise perfect impartiality—(Parnellite laughter)—as between the creeds and different parts of Ireland in suppressing disorder wherever that disorder might exist. (Cheers.)

Mr. T. M. Healy, in order to test the sincerity of the Unionist Party, intended, at a proper stage, to propose that nothing should be law in Ireland under section which was not law in Scotland. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Dillon said he understood that the Act was not to be applied to the different districts of Ireland until the amount of crime was sufficient to justify the application.

Mr. Balfour: I said disorderly.

Mr. Dillon: Well, the word disorder raised a fresh issue, and the right hon. gentleman had not used the word disorder in his speech. But it was not the first nor the twentieth time that they had declarations of the character just made. A similar declaration was made by Mr. Forster when the Act of 1881 was adopted; but two months after it was put into operation it was applied to the City of Dublin for the purpose of arresting him (Mr. Dillon), and notwithstanding that there was no disorder nor crime at all in the city at that period. He challenged the Chief Secretary to specify the districts in Ireland where there was such an amount of crime as to justify such a Bill as this at all. It was monstrous that because outrages had occurred in Kerry and Clare, a Bill of this kind should be passed applying really to the whole country, which generally showed a remarkable freedom from crime. The Government were bound to go on the principle of the Westmeath Act, and seek to pass a measure applicable only to those limited districts in which a crime could be shown to exist. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. W. Redmond maintained that it was impossible for the Government to prove that there were more than two or three districts in the whole of Ireland where crime was in existence to such an extent as to warrant coercion or extraordinary law of any description whatever in that country. The Government said the Bill would, wherever administered, be administered impartially, but he contended that with the machinery by which the Bill was to be carried out impartial administration was impossible.

Mr. E. Robertson suggested whether the Attorney-General, on whose *fiat* the Act would be put into operation, could not meet the difficulty if it would insert by name the specific districts he said required the operation of the Act, without prejudice to the general power of proclamation which the Act contained. He would thereby enable the House to judge of the impartiality with which the Chief Secretary had promised that the Act would be administered.

Mr. Labouchere held that the whole scope of the Bill was to crush the Nationalists and allow the Orange Societies to do precisely as they liked. Under this Bill the Orangemen might commit murder, while the Nationalists must not grin through a horse-collar. (Laughter.) The right to proclaim ought to be limited to the districts where it was ascertained there was crime. The House was told in the first instance that the Bill was to be used only to put down crime; but the Chief Secretary had now declared that it was to apply also to disorder. The House ought to know what the right hon. gentleman meant by disorder, irrespective of crime.

Mr. Johnston said he had no sympathy with the excesses of Orangemen, but he protested against the calumnies of which the Orange organisation was so frequently made the subject. (Hear.)

The Chairman pointed out that it was not relevant to the question before the Committee to discuss the Orange organisation. (Hear, and a laugh.)

Mr. H. Harrington submitted that coercion ought to be restricted to disturbed districts.

Mr. Hughes held that it would be bad legislation to put down disorder only of some counties, and leave the rest of Ireland open to breaches of the peace.

Mr. Clancy characterised the Government as a Government of partisans. He, therefore, protested against giving to them any discretion whatever. He believed they would use the Bill, when passed, for landlord and Orange purposes. (Home Rule cheers.) That they were a Government of partisans was shown by their latest accession (Colonel King-Harman), who had been a well-known rack-renter.

Colonel King-Harman rose to make an explanation. The subject of his rents had been repeatedly called in question by hon. gentlemen below the Opposition gangway. (Home Rule cheers.) He wished the Committee to understand the simple facts of the case. He had been accused of being a rack-renter. (Home Rule cheers.) As the Committee were aware, Griffiths' valuation was made in 1854, at a time when prices in Ireland were lower than at present. It was made on the basis of taxation, and not of rent, and was 25 per cent. below the letting value of the land. In 1881 a large body of his tenants came to him and asked that their rents should be reduced to Griffiths' valuation, and he was then able to point out to them what he wished now to point out to the Committee, that in 1881 the rents on a very large property were within 100l. a year of Griffiths' valuation. But he had no opportunity since then, even if he had desired, to raise his rents; and as they were 25 per cent. below the letting valuation, he could hardly be set down as a rack-renter. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone remarked that the Committee were discussing the words "in a proclaimed district," without having yet passed any provision giving power to proclaim. He would suggest that the words be retained for the present, and when they came to the question of proclamation of districts in Clause 5, and to the definition of the powers that were to be given, they could properly raise all the points relating to the conditions for such proclamations After Kerry and Clare and other counties had been pointed to as justifying a Bill of this kind it was perfectly legitimate to ask whether Belfast, too, was not in contemplation.

(Laughter.) He could not with any certain credence the statement that the bulk of the people of Belfast regarded with disgust and horror the outrages that had disgraced their town. Were they not bound to make the same presumption with respect to persons not guilty of crime in districts proposed to be proclaimed? (Hear, hear.) The apology if good for Belfast was good for other places. (Hear, hear.) Whatever might be the general sense of the community, there was no doubt that the conduct of certain persons in Belfast had stained the name and character of Ireland more—a great deal more—than any other conduct in any other parts of Ireland. (Parnellite cheers.) Another point to which he wished to refer was the further objection that they had been given by the Chief Secretary to the nature and the scope of this Bill. It was worth remarking that when the hon. member for North Longford spoke of the Bill as a Bill for repressing crime the Chief Secretary called across the table "Crime and Disorder." (Hear, hear.)

Lord R. Churchill said that the right hon. gentleman had destroyed the practical value of his suggestion by raising two points that might very easily lead to controversy. (Hear, hear.) He wondered that the right hon. gentleman did not see that the Chief Secretary, by his interjection of "disorder," was using the very word that would bring Belfast under the operation of the Bill. (Laughter and Parnellite cheers.) He took direct issue with the right hon. gentleman in his comparison between the state of Belfast and that of other parts of Ireland. There had been riot and disorder in Belfast (Parnellite—cries of "Murder"),—with loss of life—(renewed cries of "Murder"), and offences that might be described as murder. (Hear, hear.) But the law had been asserted in Belfast—(hear, hear, and cries of "Oh" and cries of "Has any one been hanged?") Order was restored in Belfast—(laughter),—and a great number of rioters were brought to justice and convicted. One of the persons accused of murder was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. Would the right hon. gentleman ask the public to believe that there was any analogy whatever between these deplorable riots at Belfast and moonlighting in Kerry—(Ministerial cheers),—for the commission of which not one single person had been made amenable or was likely to be convicted. (Renewed Ministerial cheers, and Parnellite cries of "Oh.") It was most deplorable that the Leader of the Opposition should use his great influence and abilities to confuse and mislead the Committee—(Ministerial cheers),—and by putting these deplorable outrages which the Government were unable to deal with on the same category with Party riots in Belfast to condone such outrages and to apologise for them. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Healy said that the noble Lord naturally felt somewhat sore on the subject of Belfast—(laughter),—for they had been told that Ulster would fight and Ulster would be right. (Parnellite cheers.) They now had a measure of the exact way in which law and order ought to be administered, when they were told that law had been administered in Belfast where three hundred or four hundred people had been maimed for life and thirty-five or fifty persons had been killed, yet not a single person has been hanged, and only two or three had been punished, (Opposition cheers.) The calumny that the murderers of the Curtin family had never been brought to justice had been repeated by the right hon. member for West Birmingham. The Government allowed this calumny to go forth, although the Attorney-General for Ireland could at the present moment jingle in his pocket the guineas he got by convicting these people. (Parnellite cheers.) Within the last six months 40 Kerry Moonlighters were convicted and sentenced to penal servitude. Twenty were convicted last Winter Assizes. (Parnellite cheers.)

The Attorney-General for Ireland.—As far as I am aware not a single moonlighter has been convicted in Kerry. It was by means of a change of venue.

Mr. Healy replied that the right hon. gentleman might mislead the House, but he could not mislead him. There had been no change of venue. The ordinary law enabled the Government to transfer the trials of certain persons at the Winter Assizes to certain places. (Parnellite cheers.) The people who convicted these Moonlighters were Nationalists almost to a man. (Renewed Parnellite cheers.) Let them contrast this with what happened in Ulster. The Attorney-General for Ireland had himself denounced the juries of Tyrone as worse than those of Kerry. (Hear, hear.) It was before such a jury that the Walkers were put on trial, and when, in spite of Judge Lawson, the jury refused to convict of murder, the prisoners were removed to Belfast, to the scene of their labours on the Shankhill Road, (Parnellite cheers.) No Orangeman that had been tried for murder in Ireland had ever yet been convicted. (Renewed Parnellite cheers.) In the case of the Walkers, the trial was deliberately postponed in order that it might take place under the Conservative and not under the Liberal Attorney-General and Solicitor-General. Again, while every Catholic—even a poor cripple— that had been guilty of offences under the Ballot Act at the Belfast Election had been prosecuted, not a single person had been prosecuted as a result of the Election petition at Londonderry. (Opposite cheers.)

The Attorney-General for Ireland denied that he was an Orangeman. Again and again he had expressed publicly his strong abhorrence of those party demonstrations which, in his opinion, had been very detrimental to the prosperity and welfare of the North of Ireland. (Cheers.) He pointed out that the Bill was rendered necessary in order that the venue might be changed at any season of the year instead of at one season under the Winter Assizes Act. He denied the accuracy of the statement that only some six or seven of the Belfast rioters were successfully brought to justice. He would say at once that as far as he was concerned—and he believed he might say that he was speaking the language which would be used by the Chief Secretary for Ireland—if such a state of things should arise in Belfast as had frequently existed during the last twelve months—he should not have the slightest hesitation in applying the provisions of the Bill. (Cheers.)

Mr. Healy pointed out that the Government were already looking for evidence with regard to past crimes, and he asked whether they would break up Orange intimidation in Belfast, and put it down. Referring to the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland, in relation to the question of change of venue, the hon. member remarked that the Attorney General for Ireland had only to cough and the Court would do what he wanted. It was the most servile and corrupt Court in Ireland. (Cheers and cries of "Order").

The chairman.—The hon. gentleman is well aware that he must not speak in that way. (Cries of "Withdraw.")

Mr. Healy.—The Queen's Bench in Ireland had never yet refused the application of the Attorney-General (withdraw). For Parliamentary purposes he had no objection to withdraw, but as soon as he left that House he would retain his right of appreciation (withdraw).

The Attorney-General for Ireland instanced an occasion when an application was made to the Court of Queen's Bench for a change of venue in five or six cases, and the Court refused in every case except one, or certainly except two.

Mr. Healy.—In how long a time?

The Attorney-General for Ireland.—Twenty years.

Mr Healy.—He was speaking of the last seven or eight years, in which there was no instance of an application by the Attorney-General being refused. He asserted that there was distinct connivance on the part of the Government at Orange disorder—(Parnellite cheers),—and he asked whether it was their intention to provoke Orange disorder in the North as they intended to provoke Nationalist disorder in the South. He took it they were entitled to an answer on that point from the Government.

Mr. Balfour trusted that they might now consider this episode, which was only distantly relevant to the Amendment before the House was terminated. It was not his intention, in using the word "disorder" in addition to the world crime" to extend meaning of the Bill.

The Amendment was withdrawn.

## QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Queen Insurance Company, was held in Liverpool, on May 5.

The manager (Mr. T. W. Thomson) read the notice convening the meeting, and the following report was held as read:—

Fire Branch.—The premiums of the year, less re-insurances, are £601,649, as compared with £586,061, and the losses of the year, paid and outstanding, are £358,494, or 59·75 per cent., as compared with £375,258, or 64·03 per cent. of the previous year.

Life Branch.—During the year 1,096 proposals were received for assurances, amounting to £353,790, of which 285 for £96,800 were either declined or not proceeded with, and 831 were completed and policies issued for £258,990, yielding in new premiums £9,915. At the

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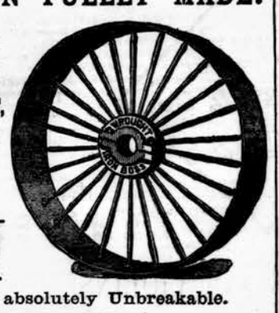

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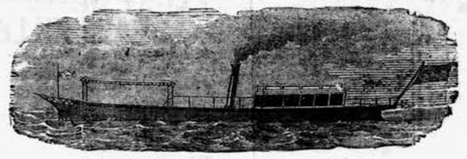

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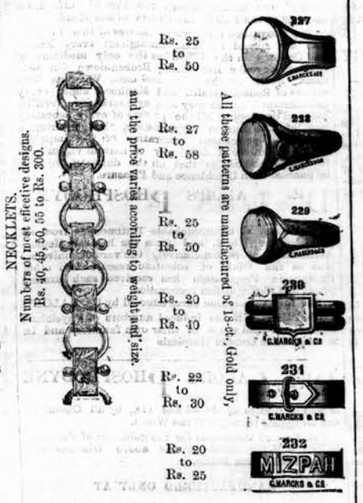

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WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

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Scrofula on Neck.

DISFIGURING HUMORS, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin and Scalp Tortures, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Syphilitic Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from Infancy to old age, are cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, externally.

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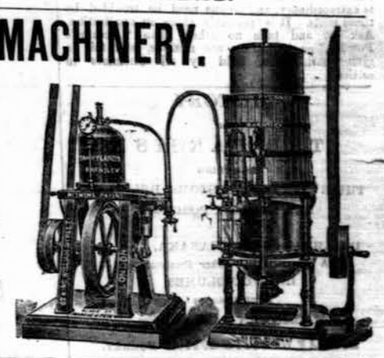

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